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* NATIONAL *
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DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT

It Is Necessary To Implement the Dictatorship of the Proletarian Over the Bourgeoisie

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 10, 1975)

Article One of the "Constitution of People's Republic of China" stipulates that "the People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." Article Twelve stipulates that "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." To seriously study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat and clarify why it is necessary for the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie constitutes an important task for the whole Party and the people of the whole country. This is a fundamental question bearing on the historical destiny of our Party, state and people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us: "Why did Lenin talk about the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be clarified. 'If this question is not clarified, we would turn revisionist. This must be made known to the whole country." Only through clarifying this question can we further understand and implement the Party's basic line, further develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, more effectively oppose and guard against revisionism, strengthen the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in the whole country and uphold continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. In the "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx had put forth a well-known statement to sum up his whole theory: "Between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat." Lenin had defended and developed the Marxist theories concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that "the proletarian dictatorship is the culmination" of the revolutionary role of the proletariat in history. He also emphatically pointed out, "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." In the struggle against revisionism of the Second International and the revolutionary practice of leading the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin was aware of the danger of capitalist restoration and the protracted nature of class struggle, and he clearly pointed out that "the essence of Marx's teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand that the dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless society,' from communism."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in China, put forth the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and charted for our Party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. This basic line tells us that socialist society is a fairly long historical period. In this historical period, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. There is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression from imperialism and social imperialism. The basic line points out that it is necessary to correctly understand and handle the question of class contradictions and class struggle and correctly distinguish between the contradictions between ourselves and the enemies and the contradictions among the people. The 9th and 10th Party Congresses have both clearly affirmed this line and pointed out that it is the lifeblood of our Party and state, the guiding light for the triumphant progress of all tasks as well as the reliable guarantee for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

Under the guidance of the Party's basic line and through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, smashed their conspiracy for the restoration of capitalism, further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, and given impetus to socialist construction. However, we must perceive that class struggle and the two-line struggle will still

go on for a long time to come. The overthrown exploiting classes are still not reconciled to their own defeat, and are still dreaming of recovering their lost paradise. Due to the existence of classes, class struggle and the bourgeois rights and due to bourgeois influence and corruption, besides the likely emergence of capitalism and the bourgeoisie among the small producers and part of the peasants who still retain the habits of the small producers, part of the Party members, workers, office workers and intellectuals could also give rise to new bourgeois elements. Among the proletariat and office workers, there has arisen the bourgeois way of life, and the class struggle in the ideological sphere is all the more protracted and complicated. If we do not resolutely stand for the dictatorship of the proletariat and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, bourgeois restoration still can take place at any moment. The usurpation of Party and state leadership by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the restoration of capitalism in the homeland of Leninism form a profound lesson which merits our high vigilance. In China, the carrying out of the revisionist line by the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in a vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line and policies, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism has also illustrated this point.

Lenin pointed out that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the landlord and capitalist classes "have stepped up the vigor of their resistance a thousand times precisely because of their failure." The stronger the state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat is, the more covert and cunning are the means adopted by the class enemies to practice sabotage and make trouble. In order to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, they often look for agents in the Party and the state apparatus. They win over and collude with some newly emerging bourgeois elements, degenerated elements and corrupt and larcenous elements to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. Taking the state economy for example, some units are socialist ownership in form but the actual leadership is not in the hands of Marxists and the broad masses of workers. Class struggle in society is invariably reflected within the Party and there are inevitably people within the Party who practice revisionism and become power holders taking the capitalist road.

Lenin had pointed out that the bourgeoisie had to restore capitalism by means of opportunism. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has precisely, through pushing the revisionist line and changing the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie, made the first socialist country in the world degenerate into a social imperialist country. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao also represented the interests of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes, pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. This has not impaired in the least the radiance of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but has only demonstrated by negative example that the

dictatorship of the proletariat is "to the people who have won, a thing like food and clothing which they cannot part with for a single moment" and "a magic weapon for self-protection and a family heirloom."

Lenin pointed out, "Small production constantly and at all times spontaneously produces en masse capitalism and the bourgeoisie." After the basic completion of the socialist revolution in the ownership of the means of production in our country, ownership in agriculture has taken the socialist road and the individual peasants have become the socialist collective peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants are the reliable ally of the proletariat in the countryside of our country.

However, it should be seen that before the system of socialist collective ownership is raised to the system of ownership by the whole people and at a time the remnants of the economy based on private ownership has still not disappeared, it is inevitable for the peasants to retain some inherent characteristics of the small producers, and for some well-off peasants to preserve the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. As Chairman Mao points out, "There is a serious tendency toward capitalism among the well-to-do peasants. This tendency will become rampant if we in the slightest way neglect political work among the peasants during the cooperative movement and for a very long period after." This spontaneous tendency toward capitalism is bound to seriously influence the socialist orientation of the collective economy and come into conflict with the proletariat and the socialist road. If we do not wage struggle against the capitalist spontaneous forces, the collective economy could degenerate and capitalism could be restored in the countryside. Only through patient, meticulous, vivid and convincing ideological and political work, constant instillation of socialist ideas, criticism of the capitalist tendencies, isolation and attack of a handful of class enemies on the widest scale and consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat is it possible to enable socialism to firmly occupy the rural battlefield and guard against the restoration of capitalism in the countryside.

Socialist society is a society just born from capitalism and it cannot as yet be "entirely free from traditions or traces of capitalism." These old traces must be gradually wiped out in the long process of socialist revolution and socialist construction. In our society, there are inevitably still the bourgeois rights. Chairman Mao points out, "China as a socialist country was not much different from capitalism before liberation. At present, it still practices the system of eight grades of wages, to each according to his work and monetary exchange. These are not much different from the old society, and what is different is that the system of ownership has changed." On this question, Lenin had also voiced his views, saying, "'Bourgeois right' recognizes the means of production as the private property of the individual. Socialism converts them into common property. To that extent--and to that extent alone--'bourgeois right' disappears." However, "'bourgeois right' continues to prevail as long as products are divided 'according to the

amount of labor performed'." How should this part of bourgeois right which still exists be handled? Chairman Mao points out, "This can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Constitution of our country stipulates that "the state applies the socialist principle: 'he who does not work, neither shall he eat' and 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" The principle of "to each according to his work" still has its historical role in the historical period of socialism and we must still carry it out. However, we should realize that it is after all not a communist thing and must eventually be wiped out. The ultimate aim of the proletariat is to set up a communist society and implement "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need." Before the realization of this ultimate goal, there is inevitably still bourgeois right in distribution and monetary exchange, and there are still differences between the workers and the peasants, between town and country, between mental work and manual work. As long as these factors exist, capitalism could spring up, and so also could revisionism. Therefore, once Lin Piao and his ilk mount the stage, it is very easy to practice the capitalist system. We must, as Lenin said, "create conditions so that the bourgeoisie cannot exist and cannot be produced again." It is necessary not only to suppress the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes, guard against subversion and aggression from external enemies and struggle against the newly emerging bourgeois elements, capitalist forces, capitalist tendencies and the bourgeois way of life, but also to restrict that part of bourgeois rights still in existence under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, whether to gradually restrict the bourgeois rights and shatter the concept of bourgeois rights or to continue to expand them is an important aspect in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the Marxist and revisionist line. The series of revolutionary measures adopted and the newborn socialist things resolutely supported by our Party, such as diminishing the difference in wages, perseverance in taking the "May 7" road by the broad masses of cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and traders, participation of cadres in collective productive labor, rustication of educated youths, participation in the ranks of Marxist theorists by workers, peasants and soldiers, etc., are all of great and far-reaching significance toward the gradual reduction of the three great differences, the restriction of the bourgeois right, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of capitalist restoration and perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao and company vigorously publicized the concept of bourgeois rights and talked nonsense saying that "it is a law for one to profit oneself and embrace many desires." They maliciously attacked the revolutionary measure for and the revolutionary spirit of restricting the bourgeois right as "completely wrong." Their criminal aim was to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The emergence of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, like the emergence

of all revisionists in the history of the communist movement, is not any fortuituous phenomenon happening to the individual but represents the reactionary exploiting classes on the decline and is born in a given climate and soil. After we have clearly discerned the class origin and social foundation of revisionism, we can more effectively wage a struggle in opposition to and for the prevention of revisionism.

The ideological sphere has all along been an important position for the bourgeoisie to oppose the proletariat. Once a given ideology is formed, it has relative independence and will not instantly change along with the change of the economic base. After the bourgeoisie have been destroyed economically and politically, they will go on to make use of the ideological position still under their occupation to wage struggle for the restoration of their political and economic standing.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership in our country, Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out the formidable and protracted nature of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere. Chairman Mao said, "In the ideological field, the question of who will win in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has not really been settled yet. We still have to wage a protracted struggle." He pointed out later, "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." This is an important development of the Marxist and Leninist doctrines concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius are political and ideological struggles in the sphere of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, as well as the great practice of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the various spheres of the superstructure. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are the ways of restoration, regression and national betrayal and all the ringleaders of the opportunist line within the Party, ranging from Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, looked for ideological weapons from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The basic goal of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius must be carried out under the guidance of the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat. A good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat will more effectively give impetus to the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Socialist society is a society of transition from capitalism to communism. In order to realize its ultimate communist ideals, the proletariat has to make "the most radical rupture with traditional property relations" as well as "the most radical rupture with traditional

ideas." The restriction of bourgeois rights and the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of all exploiting classes are most essential for realizing these two kinds of "radical rupture." This is a protracted combat task in the entire historical period of socialism. Only through the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including the various cultural spheres is there a reliable guarantee for accomplishing this great combat task.

After a series of revolutionary struggles waged over more than twenty years, and in particular after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, all the corrupt superstructure, including the ideological sphere, has been crumbling and disintegrating day after day. However, it still takes time to completely wipe out this garbage and the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the various political, ideological and economic spheres is still very acute. We can never slacken our efforts in the least. We must continue to develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, constantly attack the bourgeoisie and all the decadent reactionary forces and their ideology, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to occupy the entire sphere of the superstructure and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is the Magic Weapon for Defeating the Enemy and Protecting Ourselves

by

Liu Ying-kung (刘应公) of a certain PLA unit in Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1975)

The "Constitution of People's Republic of China," the "Report on Revision of Constitution" and the "Report on Work of Government" adopted and approved by the first session of the 4th National People's Congress have clearly stiuplated and expounded the class nature of our socialist country based on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the status of the various classes in our country and the targets and policies of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To seriously study the documents of the first session of the 4th National People's Congress and deepen our understanding of the Marxist basic principles concerning class struggle, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat is of great realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance toward upholding the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and accomplishing the various combat tasks set forth by the first session of the 4th National People's Congress.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the nucleus of the Marxist doctrine of the state. Whether or not to recognize the dictatorship of the proletariat is the watershed and touchstone for distinguishing between the genuine and sham Marxists. Marx pointed out, "Class struggle invariably leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat." Lenin pointed out, "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." In the course of summing up the 28 years of historical experience of our Party in leading the people of the whole country to carry out the new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao also clearly pointed out, "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants."

All opportunists and revisionists vigorously oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. The anarchist Bakunin in the period of the First International opposed the establishment of a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Bernstein of the Second International publicized "the parliamentary road," advocated "peaceful growing" into socialism, and opposed violent revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The renegade Kautsky maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat upheld by Lenin and Stalin. Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk liquidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and implemented all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. The renegade, hidden

traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i publicized and extolled the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao advocated the reactionary fallacy that "those who rely on virtue flourish and those who rely on force perish," with the object of making a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Lenin pointed out, "Opportunism precisely does not recognize that there is class struggle at the most important point. In other words, it does not recognize that there is class struggle in the transition period from capitalism to communism and the period for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the total elimination of the bourgeoisie. In reality, this period is bound to be a period in which the class struggle is never before so ruthless and acute in form. Therefore, it is inevitable that the state of this period should be a state based on a new type of democracy (democratic to the proletariat and the poor people) and a new type of dictatorship (dictatorship toward the bourgeoisie)." The frantic resistance of the class enemy and its agents all the more shows that our consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat is of utmost importance.

Through combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, Chairman Mao has systematically set forth the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and charted a basic line for our Party in the entire historical period of socialism. The 9th and 10th Party Congresses and the 4th National People's Congress have all affirmed this basic line. The Constitution points out, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. These contradictions can be resolved only by depending on the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on practice under its guidance." The Party's basic line is the lifeblood of our Party as well as of our state.

The Constitution stipulates: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." Chairman Mao points out, "What are the functions of this dictatorship? The first function of the dictatorship is to oppress the reactionary classes, the reactionaries and the exploits who resist the socialist revolution within the country, and oppress those saboteurs of socialist construction." "The second function of the dictatorship is to guard against the subversive activities and possible invasion from external enemies." A socialist state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat is the apparatus of the proletariat for oppressing the bourgeoisie. The dictatorship of the proletariat exercises dictatorship over the enemies on the one hand and on the other hand, it practices democratic centralism among the people. Without exercising dictatorship over the enemies,

the democratic rights of the people cannot be guaranteed. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the magic weapon for defeating the enemy and self-defense.

After the founding of new China, class enemies of all description and their agents within the Party have constantly launched frantic attacks against the Party and socialism but in the end, they have all knocked their heads against the brick wall of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Relying on the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have suppressed the resistance of the landlord and bourgeois classes that have been overthrown but not yet wiped out, shattered the practice of subversion and aggression by imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys, and built the old China which was poor and culturally blank into an initially prosperous new China.

Throughout the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there are classes. Without the dictatorship of the proletariat, classes will not be wiped out. Lenin pointed out, "The essence of Marx's teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand that the dictatorship of a single class is necessary not only for every class society in general, not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless society,' from communism." The historical mission of the proletariat is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie, wipe out all systems of exploitation and eventually realize communism. In order to accomplish this historical task, the proletariat must consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Constitution points out, "The Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. The working class exercises leadership over the state through its vanguard, the Communist Party of China." "The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power under the leadership of the Communist Party of China." "The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China commands the country's armed forces." These provisions of the Constitution have revealed the common desire of the people of all nationalities in the whole country. Lenin emphatically pointed out, "The dictatorship is realized by the organization in the Soviet and by the proletariat led by the Bolshevik Communist Party; ... Without instructions from the Party Central Committee, no state organ in our republic can resolve any important political or organizational problems." The leadership of the political party of Marxism-Leninism is the basic guarantee for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and is of tremendous significance toward consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

In order to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to strengthen revolutionary unity. Having strengthened the unity of the workers and peasants and the unity of the people of all nationalities in the country and united more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses, there is a firm foundation for the dictatorship of the proletariat. "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This great instruction of Chairman Mao's has profoundly expounded the relationship between strengthening the revolutionary unity and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and clearly pointed out the goal of unity. We must seriously study the documents of the 4th National People's Congress, implement the spirit of the 4th National People's Congress, strengthen revolutionary unity and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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PRACTICE OF STUDY AND CRITICISM BY PLA MEN

The Basic Line of the Party Illuminates the Road Forward for the Cadres and Fighters

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 28, 1975)

(NCNA Hangchow, January 27, 1975) The cadres and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Chekiang have seriously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and upheld the policy of conducting study and criticism in close conjunction with reality, thus invigorating and deepening the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and scoring new results in the revolutionized construction of the company unit. The commanders and fighters have reviewed the profound changes which the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has brought to the company unit in the past year. Some squads and platoons have cited eighteen new things and others have enumerated the ten "differences." Everybody thinks that the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in conjunction with reality has shattered the spiritual shackles of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and opened the windows in thinking one by one. The Party's basic line has illuminated the road forward for the cadres and fighters.

The basic experience of the anti-chemical warfare company in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in conjunction with reality is:

(1) To take the Party's basic line as the key link, constantly deepen understanding in the nature and significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and heighten understanding in the need to link study and criticism closely with reality.

Right at the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the anti-chemical warfare company encountered the question of whether or not the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius should be closely linked with reality. Most comrades thought that it had to be linked with reality, otherwise, the movement would be an "interlude." However, a few comrades were worried about this or anxious about that, and they feared that the linking of it with reality would lead the movement "to deviate in orientation." To solve this question, the Party branch of the anti-chemical warfare company first took the Party's basic line as the key link to help others to constantly deepen their understanding of the nature and significance of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In coordination with the different ideological conditions emerging among the cadres and fighters in the movement, they on many occasions organized people to repeatedly study the series of instructions from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee concerning the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and held extensive discussions around the relations between the criticism of Lin Piao and the criticism of Confucius, between the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the actual class struggle and two-line struggle, and between the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and army building. They

also adopted the method of "inviting in and going out" and successively invited nine advanced models, rusticated youths and barefoot doctors on the industrial and agricultural fronts to deliver reports in the company unit. After they carried out on-the-spot investigations of the conditions of class struggle and the two-line struggle in sixteen plants, mines, schools and production brigades, they again systematically investigated the various spheres of literature and art, education and public health in the superstructure one by one.

When the army unit camped outdoors for military training not long ago, the commanders and fighters also carried out social investigations wherever they went. This enabled everybody to understand theoretically that the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is found not only in the political and ideological struggle in the sphere of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, but also in the struggle between regression and progress and between restoration and counter-restoration in all spheres and on all fronts in society. They further understood the great significance of the need to link up the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the major questions of right and wrong in the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, and consciously closely linked up study and criticism with reality. With the Party's basic line as the key link and in conjunction with the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, they criticized the reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" of Lin Piao and Confucius and the series of contraband such as the "theory of innate genius" and the "doctrine of the Mean" publicized by them, thus greatly raising their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After launching the struggle to criticize the bourgeois military line pushed by Lin Piao, under the leadership of the Party branch, the whole company, in close conjunction with the reality of the two-line struggle in army building, seriously studied Chairman Mao's military thought and military line, brought out Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging our army building, carefully uncovered the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line in the army, and on the foundation of drawing a line of demarcation between major rights and wrongs and minor rights and wrongs, enumerated Lin Piao's ten big crimes in sabotaging army building, such as opposing the Party's absolute leadership over the army, opposing the use of the Party's basic line to educate the army and disrupting unity within the revolutionary ranks. They made in-depth criticism of one aspect after another, carried out criticism and transformation side by side, and strengthened army building in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The cadres and fighters all said that this kind of criticism had brought out the Party's basic line, directed at the right target and distinguished the line.

In order to better grasp the general orientation of struggle in conjunction with reality, the Party branch has also further clarified the four following points of understanding among the cadres and fighters in the whole company: (a) Although Lin Piao's bourgeois military line has

greatly jeopardized the building of our army, it is also necessary to see that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has all along occupied the dominant position in our army and that the broad masses of commanders and fighters are loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. (b) The chief criminal that has sabotaged the building of our army is Lin Piao, and in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, the cadres and fighters are comrades-in-arms in the same trench. (c) The aim of criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois military line in conjunction with the reality of the army is to wipe out its pernicious influence and better strengthen army building in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but definitely not to find out personal responsibility. (d) Strictly distinguish between the two types of contradictions of different nature and correctly handle the contradictions among the people. This has enabled all to consciously direct their spearhead at all times against Lin Piao and his sworn confederates.

(2) To integrate the study of theory, the study of history and the analysis of the present state of affairs so as to closely link study and criticism with reality.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "no political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement," in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch of the anti-chemical warfare company has attached great importance to organically integrating the three things of the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the study of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the investigation and analysis of the condition of the actual class struggle, and hence obtained better results in closely linking up study and criticism with reality. They not only pay attention to this kind of integration in the course of drawing up plans for study and criticism at each stage, but also are good at leading others to take the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guide, to analyze typical incidents in the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle in history, to deepen their understanding of the revolutionary theories and to use the historical experience to guide the actual struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Through the analysis of scores of historical incidents such as "the struggle between Ch'u and Han," "the usurpation of power by Chao Kao" and the opposition of Szu-ma Kuang to Wang An-shih's political reforms, they have reviewed in retrospect the past several thousand years and made a horizontal examination of the various fronts, and have learned from them the laws of class struggle, thus enabling the Party's basic line to make its way deep into people's hearts and quickly raising their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. From the plane of insisting on progress and opposing regression and insisting on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing restoration, the commanders and fighters of the whole company have one after another energetically thrown themselves into revolutionary mass criticism, brought into full play their combat role as the mainstay in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius,

and reaped better results through using these concepts to consciously wage class struggle in the ideological sphere in an effort to transform their world outlook.

(3) To create a lively political situation so as to enable everyone to dare to air their views, and activate their thinking, thus insuring that the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is better linked with reality.

The Party branch of the anti-chemical warfare company realize that in order to better link up the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with reality, it is necessary to fully mobilize the masses and create a lively political situation in which everybody thinks of the line and the major events, dare to discuss military and political affairs and wage active ideological struggle. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have mobilized the masses to thoroughly criticize the "wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" and the "doctrine of the Mean" advocated by Confucius and Mencius and the fallacies of the "policy of keeping the soldiers ignorant" of Lin Piao who advocated that "a person must carry out all orders, no matter he understands them or not." They have organized everybody to learn from Chang T'ieh-sheng and Huang Shuai and other revolutionary young fighters their fighting spirit of going against the tide, thus better solving the muddled idea of long standing that "the upper level is responsible for the line while the lower level is responsible for work" and greatly carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the fighters who dare to think and speak out. They have also abolished the old set of teaching methods that call for "cramming in classroom and run-of-the-mill discussions with everyone taking his turn and the leading cadres summing up everything," and adhered to the developmental mode of teaching. The fighters are active in their thinking, skilled in analyzing problems and making comments and bold in supervising the leadership and resisting errors.

The Party branch of the anti-chemical warfare company has also come to realize from practice that the attitude of the cadres is very important in whether or not this lively political situation can be created. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the "squad members" of the Party branch energetically stand on the forefront of the movement. They are bold in mobilizing the masses and they vigorously publicize the advanced models who dare to think and speak out emerging from among the fighters. They energetically support the correct opinions of the masses on the one hand and on the other hand are skilled in leading the erroneous ideas of a small number of comrades onto the correct path and centralizing the correct opinions through carrying out patient and meticulous ideological work. The cadres take the lead not only in study and criticism but also in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius in conjunction with reality and making rupture with the old concepts. They wipe out the worries of the fighters with their actual actions, and in the company unit, there has emerged the vivid situation in which the cadres and fighters are united as one in violently opening fire together on Lin Piao and Confucius and striving to wipe out the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

When this company unit criticized Lin Piao for sabotaging the glorious tradition of the unity between officers and men in our army, the cadres seriously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the three great principles in the political work of our army, and from the plane of the line they discerned the importance of the unity of officers and men and saw the danger of Lin Piao's revisionist line from the problems in the relations between officers and men in the company. On the one hand, they took the lead in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and on the other hand, through consciously linking up the problems in the relations between officers and men in the company, they actively looked for the causes from the basic attitude adopted toward the fighters, and took the lead in wiping out the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's revisionist line, thus giving the fighters tremendous encouragement. The fighters said, "The cadres and we are class brothers who have come together from all corners of the country for a common revolutionary goal. It is Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that have sabotaged the relations between the officers and men and created disunity within the revolutionary ranks. It is our common combat task to wipe out the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius."

Recently, the commanders and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company have seriously summed up the experience in linking up the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with reality. They are in the course of further studying Chairman Mao's military thinking and military line, and have, in close conjunction with reality, deepened the criticism of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles."

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SPRING FESTIVAL

Chinese Artists Give Spring Festival Performances for PLA

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

the chinese ministry of culture has sponsored spring festival art performances for the ground, naval and air force units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in peking. headed by leading comrades of the ministry, the performance groups visited the p.l.a. units to express warm support for the army.

taking part in the performance tours are artists of the peking opera troupe of peking, the china peking opera troupe, the central philharmonic society and the china dance drama troupe.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs to extend a festive welcome to the artists on their arrival.

at happy gatherings, the revolutionary artists and p.l.a. men discussed the excellent situation in the deepening proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works. the artists warmly praised the p.l.a.'s merits in defending and building the motherland. the artists and the armymen encouraged one another to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and pledged to strive for the fulfilment of the fighting tasks set by the fourth national people's congress.

the artists presented selections and scenes from the revolutionary stage productions as well as musical and song and dance items.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters commented that the artists had brought them both model revolutionary stage productions and the warm concern of the party and the people for their own army. they expressed their determination to maintain the same vigour they displayed in the years of revolutionary war so as to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

the artists regarded the performance tours as an excellent opportunity for them to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and learn from the people's liberation army. taking the p.l.a. as their example, they stepped up their creative work and rehearsals in a fine spirit of hard struggle. they pledged to take practical action to make contributions to strengthening the revolutionary unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Feb. 10, 1975)

spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front announced today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan, erhtan and other islands to enjoy the spring festival of 1975 along with the people throughout the country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on february 11 and 13 as an expression of solicitude.

BRISK MARKET

Brisk Shanghai Market on Eve of Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 9, 1975)

people in shanghai are buying more foods and other goods than ever before as they prepare for the traditional spring festival (february 11-13).

from seven to 52 per cent more pork, frozen chickens, glutinous rice cakes, candies, sugar, wine and cigarettes are being supplied for the festival period over the same period of last year.

a leading member of the city's commercial department said: "the people's purchasing power is rising year by year. our department stores and shops are well-stocked. prices have remained stable. some have been reduced thanks to the increase in output.

"as elsewhere in the country, shanghai continued to increase its industrial production last year and reaped good harvests 13 years in a row. this has provided the market with more consumer goods."

business has increased by a big margin both in the city and on its outskirts. the gap between the two in the sales of quality products is being steadily bridged. the number of wrist watches sold in the rural areas of shanghai last year was 36.8 per cent more than in 1973,

a bigger increase than in the city proper. quality woollen blankets which were found only in some of the city department stores in the past were sold in large quantities in shanghai's rural counties last year. total retail sales in 1974 increased by 14.8 per cent over that of 1973 and by another 21 per cent in january this year over the same period of last year. cotton cloth, chemical fibre, woollen and silk fabrics, knitting wool and cotton polyester all showed big increases.

as the spring festival approaches, customers are thronging the nanking and huaihai roads, main business centres in shanghai. the city's no. 1 food store, which deals in more than 2,500 varieties of foodstuffs from 26 provinces and autonomous regions, sells an average of 100 tons of foodstuffs and beverage to 100,000 customers every day.

in the harbin confectionery, known for its sponge cakes, the fiftysix-year-old pastry cook chiang chung-chiao said: "before liberation, in a year of famine, i came to shanghai from shantung and began working in the shop as an apprentice at the age of 16. i made sponge cakes for several decades, but at that time i could not afford one myself. so were the other working people like me. today, most of our customers are workers. our shop is now selling four tons of such cakes daily and more than that on holidays."

at midnight, the brightly-lit meat and vegetable market at changshou sub-street in the chingan district is still crowded with customers. it caters for more than 40,000 inhabitants and over 30 factories in the area. to meet the needs of those who work in different shifts, it opens round the clock.

at the szutang new housing estate, where most of the inhabitants are metallurgical workers, people are seen cleaning their houses to greet the spring festival. when this correspondent called on li hui-ping, a cook at the shanghai no. 1 steel plant, she was just home from work. her husband is an electrician at the wusung chemical works and three of her five children are also working. her mother-in-law is already 80 years old. they live together in a suite with a balcony. i found that their kitchen was piled with meat, fish, poultry and eggs. li hui-ping said happily: "we have already bought almost whatever we need for the festival." she recalled her poverty-stricken life before liberation, when she began working in a textile mill at the age of 13. "prices rose several times a day in that man-eating old society. spring festival meant more misery to the poor at that time. in order to keep my work, i had to borrow money to buy presents for the boss. but, however

hard i worked, i was kicked out when i contracted tuberculosis. after liberation, i recovered my health and began working again. i have been emancipated both politically and economically. for the coming spring festival, we bought every one of my family a suit of woolen fabric and added three more new blankets. we have spare money to put in the bank every month. socialism is really good exclamation"

LIGHT INDUSTRY

China Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

china's light industry is going ahead vigorously with increasing output, varieties and designs.

by 1974, the expanding light industry embraced several dozen branches of considerable dimensions.

cotton textiles, silk fabrics, paper, sugar refining and salt industries were taken over from the old society and renovated. their output in 1974 increased from several times to more than twenty times that before liberation. the output of bicycles shot up more than 60 times and sewing machines more than 40 times.

the new branches making wrist watches, cameras, transistor radio sets, plastic ware of daily use, synthetic detergents and chemical fibres, which all came into being around 1958, are constantly expanding their production. compared with 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the output of wrist watches in 1974 increased six times, transistor radio sets over 11 times and chemical fibre production nearly three times.

with improving standards of living, the needs for light industrial products grow both in cities and the countryside. the people in miyun county on peking's outskirts bought 20 per cent more light industrial commodities in 1974 than 1973.

china's light industry is flourishing because the chinese people have correctly implemented chairman mao's teaching on "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own

efforts" in developing the national economy in the order of priority: agriculture, light industry, heavy industry.

a major portion of the raw materials for china's light industry comes from farm produce. since liberation, under the guidance of the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", china's agriculture has made remarkable progress. the consecutive good harvests in the past 13 years, in particular, has brought about a constant increase of raw materials and a rapid progress in light industry.

compared with 1949, cotton output has increased 5.7 times; sugar-bearing crops, nearly seven times; tobacco, 14 times; and wool, 3.6 times. as a result, the output of cotton fabrics, sugar, cigarettes and woollen fabrics increased from four to twelve times.

before liberation, china was extremely backward in light industry. very few plants were up to standard and nearly all the equipment was imported. following liberation, the developing heavy industry provides china's light industry with large amount of equipment, power and raw materials. the heavy industry now provides the light industry with 30 per cent of its raw material. instead of 10 per cent at the time of liberation.

china's growing light industry also provides funds needed for developing the heavy industry and agriculture. statistics show that funds provided by the light industry from 1952 to 1973 were equal to three-fourths of the entire state investment in all industrial capital construction during the same period. in 1974, light industrial projects throughout the country submitted to the state a turnover sufficient to finance the building of some 1,500 walking tractor plants, each with an annual capacity of 10,000.

WOOLEN INDUSTRY

China's Woolen Industry Makes Big Headway

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

china's woollen industry has made big headway since the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949 and especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

modern woollen mills have gone up in wool producing sinkiang and tibet which had no woollen industry before liberation. twentytwo of china's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions now have woollen mills, using virtually all raw materials of chinese make.

old china's woollen industry was under-developed due to imperialist aggression and the kuomintang's reactionary rule. the whole country had 130,000 spindles on the eve of the nation-wide liberation in 1949. even these few spindles could not be kept going as a result of the dumping of goods by imperialist countries and the stagnant sales on the market. the geographical distribution of the industry was irrational. ninety per cent of the woollen mills were in the few coastal cities, far from the wool producers. the mills depended on imported equipment and raw material.

with the birth of new china, the woollen industry began to flower guided by chairman mao's principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance. the existing mills were renovated and transformed into socialist state enterprises. new mills were set up in wool producing areas and other parts of the country. these efforts have changed the irrational geographical distribution of the woollen industry in china.

the nation's output of woollen textile goods is now 12 times and knitting wool eight times that of early post-liberation days. old china could only make fabrics, blankets and knitting wool of low quality in a few varieties. new china makes many varieties of quality fabrics of 100 per cent pure wool. they include embossed overcoating, quality gabardine, tweed and valetin. cashmere cardigans and jerseys, tweed and overcoating are made from wool, camel-hair and rabbit-hair or from the mixture of these with wool.

china's woollen textile workers have made active efforts in developing new technological processes and new varieties with wool of chinese make. shrink-proof and moth-proof processes have been introduced and quality improved.

the production of industrial felts and fabrics was formerly a blank in china's woollen industry. now she produces sufficient quantity of both for domestic consumption as well as for export.

china ranks first in the world in the annual output of raw material for cashmere. wool was exported before liberation for china did not have any cashmere industry at that time and woollen fabrics on the home market were imported. daring to make innovations, the woollen textile workers in shanghai and peking soon mastered the technique of carding cashmere after liberation. the quality of cashmere has reached advanced level. a significant cashmere carding mill has been set up in the inner mongolian autonomous region, one of china's major wool producers.

as early as in the period of china's first and second five-year plans, efforts were made to improve sheep by scientific breeding. big successes have been achieved in breeding fine-wool sheep and developing improved varieties. these efforts have resulted in large quantities of fine wool for china's woollen industry.

VETERAN CADRES

Veteran Chinese Cadres Keep Revolutionary Vigor

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

"we cadres do not seek official positions but work for the revolution. we will forever keep up the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle that has come down from the years of revolutionary wars and carry the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end."

this statement was made by hao shu-tsai, who was a combat hero, special class, during the war against japanese aggression. he is now secretary of the party branch of a production brigade in the vicinity of yenan, for years the centre of the chinese revolution.

hao shu-tsai joined the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in 1935. during the revolutionary war years, he fought heroically and rendered meritorious service to the people on many occasions. after liberation in 1949, he was demobilized and went back to his home village. he led the peasants in taking the

road of agricultural collectivization, proceeding from mutual-aid teams to agricultural cooperatives and then to people's communes.

hao shu-tsai said: "i only did my duty in the revolutionary war years. i cannot rest on my laurels, put on official airs and lead an easy life. as a member of the communist party, i must take up the toughest jobs in socialist revolution and construction as in the war years."

on the day he returned to his home village, he got a pick and went to work in the fields. he is now concurrently vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of his county, but always finds time to work among the masses in the fields or at construction sites, weeding or ploughing the fields, collecting manure or building ditches. while working, he looks into problems and solves them on the spot.

the land here lies in a deep mountain valley. hao shu-tsai led the villagers in changing the environment. in the past decade, they built terraced fields on the slopes, removed hilltops and filled in gullies and created 53 hectares of irrigated fields that give stable, high yields despite drought or waterlogging. the brigade's per hectare grain yield has increased 300 per cent.

a 70-year-old peasant remarked: "in the old society, when officials and army officers of the reactionary governments returned home, they rode roughshod over the common people. cadres of the communist party are completely different. they work in their home villages in the interests of the masses and retain the qualities of labouring peasants."

after chairman mao set up the first revolutionary base area in the chingkang mountains in 1927, many more were established in china's vast countryside in the north and south up till the victory of the war of liberation.

like hao shu-tsai, many veteran cadres who fought in the revolutionary wars are working in the villages of former revolutionary base areas.

shih tao-ju, who joined the revolution in 1941, a most difficult year in the war against japanese aggression, is now a leading cadre in a county in northwest china. as in the war years, he takes a regular part in productive labour among the masses, maintains close ties with them and works hard in their interests. he said: "the people have entrusted us with the exercise of power and we must forever work in their service."

since he became chairman of the revolutionary committee of haiyuan county in the ningsia hui autonomous region, shih tao-ju has spent 70 per cent of his time among the commune members. he has visited all the 151 production brigades and most of the production teams in the county and listened to the opinions of the masses. on the basis of careful investigation and study, he put forward a plan to reshape the mountains and rivers in haiyuan. this plan is being translated into reality by the cadres and masses in the county where grain output has already increased three fold compared with the early post-liberation years.

following the principle of integrating theory with practice, one of the three fine styles of work of the communist party of china, the cadres have, in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, a reactionary ideology of the exploiting classes.

ho chen-fa, veteran red armyman, is now secretary of a party committee of a production brigade in yenan county. over the past few years, he has read again most of the articles in the "selected works of mao tsetung" and studied the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution" and other marxist-leninist works. he often sits up late until he grasps a marxist viewpoint or digests the meaning of a single passage.

ho chen-fa leads the masses in criticizing the reactionary fallacies of liu shao-chi and lin piao advocating a capitalist restoration in the rural areas. he also works with the masses in a hard, all-out effort to turn the production brigade into an advanced one with an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production.

just as in the days of revolutionary wars, cadres in former revolutionary base areas go to the frontline of production in all seasons of the year. they do everything from manure-collecting to harvesting. in wupao county, cadres at the county and commune levels have all devoted 100-200 workdays to collective productive labour in a year.

the cadres also make a point of educating the young in the glorious revolutionary tradition. when school graduates came to settle in the yenan area, local cadres imbued them with the revolutionary spirit by

which armymen and civilians in yenan solved by their own hands the problems of food and clothing and thus defeated the economic blockade of the kuomintang reactionaries in the revolutionary war years. many of these young people have become leading cadres of people's communes and production brigades.

WINTER VACATION ACTIVITIES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Winter Vacation Activities for Peking School Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

upwards of two million primary and middle school pupils in peking city and its outskirts are enjoying a variety of activities with revolutionary significance during the current winter vacation.

since the beginning of the winter vacation in late january, schoolchildren have been enthusiastically publicizing the spirit of the recent fourth national people's congress. they do this in streets, lanes and residential quarters through songs, dances, dramatic sketches or other theatrical items created by themselves. some of the best items have been presented in large theatres or community auditoriums. one such concert given in the roofed amphitheatre of the peking exhibition centre on the afternoon of february 4 featured well over 30 items in different forms of art.

pupils of the no. 5 middle school in the fengtai district have gone in groups to factories, rural people's communes or army units and asked workers, peasants and soldiers to talk on their gains in studying the documents of the fourth national people's congress. through these activities, the pupils are able to learn from the working people their revolutionary enthusiasm in grasping revolution and promoting production.

one of the important vacation activities is the formation of small groups for studying selected writings by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and visiting workers, peasants and people's liberation army fighters to receive education in class struggle and revolutionary traditions. retired workers and old poor peasants are often invited to talk on their suffering under exploitation in old china and contrast it with their happy life today. many little red guards have joined militiamen on sentry and patrol duties.

countless primary and middle school pupils are taking time out to help families of armymen and fallen heroes and shop assistants with house cleaning and various other chores as part of their social services during the vacation. they sweep the floor, dust furniture or carry water and coal for them. "we must spend the vacation to good account in serving the people," the children say.

large numbers of youngsters go every day to the children's palaces, neighbourhood centres for extra-curricular activities, libraries, parks and sports grounds where they engage in ball games, chess play, music or painting.

movie houses have added special shows for the vacationing schoolchildren.

every morning, many young people are seen jogging along in the long distance running programme entitled "run to yenan". this event, which helps build up the children's physique, also symbolizes their revolutionary aspirations and their love for the celebrated revolutionary centre.

with the support and encouragement of the party committees at various levels in peking, many veteran workers, elderly poor peasants and cadres have volunteered to act as instructors and direct vacation activities in the neighbourhood in cooperation with the schools. they guide the children in wholesome extra-curricular activities so as to train them to be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Agricultural Science Delegation Leaves Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Feb. 9, 1975)

the chinese agricultural science delegation led by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, left here for home after taking part in the albanian national agricultural science conference and paying a friendly visit to the country.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hilmi zajmi and sotir pasko, albanian vice-ministers of agriculture, mentor permeti, rector of the tirana higher institute of agriculture, anj siri carcani, director of the first department of the albanian foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

during its stay in albania, the delegation visited factories, state farms and agricultural co-operatives in the tirana, elbasan and lushnje districts where it was accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception.

Chinese Agricultural Science Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

the chinese agricultural science delegation led by vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu returned here by air today after attending the albanian national agricultural science conference and paying a friendly visit to albania.

meeting the delegation at the airport were hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including li yung-kai and wang jui-chi.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was also on hand.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Greets Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

rudolf kirchschlaeger, federal president of the republic of austria, sent a message yesterday to chairman chu teh, extending sincere congratulations on his reelection as chairman of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the reelection of your excellency as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china i should like to convey to you my sincere congratulations together with the expression of my best wishes for further success in your high mission which will certainly strengthen the friendly relations existing between our two countries.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

austrian federal chancellor bruno kreisky sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, sincerely congratulating him on his reappointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your reelection as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, i convey to you, in my own name and on behalf of the austrian government, my sincere wishes.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Austrian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with eduard tschoep, new austrian ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were deputy director hsu wei-chin of the west european affairs department and deputy director kao chien-chung of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

president of the republic of burundi michel micombero received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng on february 6, according to a report from bujumbura.

gilles bimazubute, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left here by special plane this morning for hanoi, capital of the democratic republic of viet nam, to spend the lunar new year holidays there by invitation.

they were accompanied by thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia; van piny, vice-

minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame van piny.

seeing them off at the airport were:

duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, and madame keat chhon; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun;

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry liang feng; and

nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china.

chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao escorted samdech and madame sihanouk to hanoi.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Greets Chinese National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

the political bureau of the marxist-leninist communist party of france sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china on january 23, most warmly congratulating them on the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress. the letter reads:

on learning the convocation of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the success of its work, we, in the name of our central committee, our whole party and the people of france, extend our warmest congratulations to you.

the holding of this session of the people's congress is the most brilliant confirmation of the successes won by the chinese communists and people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung in the course of the

great proletarian cultural revolution and the great movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the successes achieved by the great, fraternal chinese people are a great encouragement to all the people of the world and are most instructive.

we will see to it that our ties of solidarity founded on marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought and on proletarian internationalism will be strengthened still further in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism of the two superpowers and for the victory of socialism and communism.

we, communists of a country of europe -- key point of rivalry between the two superpowers -- will act in concert with other marxist-leninist parties for the unity of the peoples of europe against the menaces of american imperialism and, in particular, soviet social-imperialism, for the reinforcement of their links of solidarity with the peoples of the third world, and for the strengthening of the world united front against american imperialism and soviet social-imperialism.

dear comrades, we are convinced that the chinese people, who have always displayed proletarian internationalism and have made a great contribution to mankind, will win still greater successes under the leadership of the chinese communist party in pursuit of the revolution and socialist construction to turn china into a prosperous socialist country.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Malaysian First Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with hashim bin sultan, first malaysian ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the department of the asian affairs, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Nepalese Government Economic Delegations Sign Joint Press Communique

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Feb. 8, 1975)

a joint press communique was signed here yesterday by vice-minister of communication tao chi, head of the chinese government economic delegation, and state minister for finance bhekha bahadur thapa, head of the nepalese government economic delegation.

the communique says that the government economic delegation of the people's republic of china paid a friendly visit to the kingdom of nepal from january 28 to february 7, 1975 at the invitation of the government of the kingdom of nepal. his majesty king birandra bir bikram shah dev received the head of the chinese delegation tao chi and the deputy head tsao chih, who is chinese ambassador to nepal.

the communique states that through friendly talks between the two sides, an agreement was signed between the governments of the two countries concerning the construction of a pokhra-surkhet highway. "the two sides reviewed with satisfaction the progress of the long economic and technical cooperation between china and nepal. the chinese government economic delegation highly praised the marked achievements scored by the government and people of the kingdom of nepal under the leadership of his majesty king birendra in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing their national economy through self-reliance. the economic delegation of his majesty's government of nepal warmly praised the friendly cooperation rendered by the chinese government to nepal in the development of its national economy."

"the two sides expressed their readiness to continue for further development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries."

heads of the two delegations spoke at the signing ceremony. both of them highly praised the profound friendship between the peoples of china and nepal and wished further development to the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Kathmandu for Home

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Feb. 8, 1975)

the chinese government economic delegation led by tao chi, vice-minister of communication, left kathmandu for home today after paying a friendly visit to nepal.

seeing them off at the airport were b.b. thapa, minister of state for finance, and other nepalese government officials and noted personalities.

tsao chih, deputy head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to nepal, was also present at the airport.

the night before the delegation's departure, ambassador tsao chih gave a banquet at the embassy. among the over one hundred guests at the banquet were n.b. swanr, chairman of national panchayat, g.b. karki, minister of foreign affairs, other ministers, ministers of state and nepalese friends.

earlier, vice-chairman of the nepalese national planning commission h. gurung and the nepal-china cultural association gave receptions in honor of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Ends Friendly Visits to Nigerian Inland

(NCNA-English Lagos, Feb. 7, 1975)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china returned here by air today after ending its friendly visits to east central state and kano state of nigeria.

the wuhan acrobatic troupe arrived anugu, capital of east central state, on january 31 and gave two performances there to the welcome of over 25,000 spectators.

on the evening of february 2, state administrator ukpabi asika and his wife, chief justice of the federal republic taskim elias, state commissioners and other officials of the state government watched the performance. at the end of the performance, they mounted the stage and shook hands with the chinese artists and extended congratulations on their successes.

a day earlier, ofita okeke, state commissioner for information, culture and youth affairs, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese guests.

the acrobatic troupe visited kano state from february 3 to 7. on the evening of february 3, alhaji audu bako, military governor and police commissioner of the state, received all members of the troupe and gave a music and dance party at the governor house in their honour.

on the following evening, the acrobatic troupe gave a special performance at the governor house. military governor audu bako and state government officials were present.

during its stay in kano state, the acrobatic troupe gave two performances to the welcome of some 6,000 spectators.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Arafat Greets China's 4th National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message to chairman chu teh on january 29, warmly congratulating china on the great success of the first session of the fourth national people's congress. the message reads:

the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china has concluded its first session with great successes. on behalf of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, the palestinian people and the palestinian revolutionary fighters as well as in my own name, i am glad to extend to you warm congratulations on the occasion of the close of the session.

the fighting palestinian people are impressed by the profound militant friendship of the heroic chinese people. your congress and the important decisions it has made will bring progress to the chinese people. the palestinian people feel glad and proud of this.

the militant friendship and unity have brought together the palestinian people, the chinese people and the people of all countries fighting against imperialism. this is

a guarantee of success in crushing all schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries against our masses.

i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend to your excellency my sincere wishes to the great chinese people and wish you still greater progress in building people's china into a revolutionary bulwark of the struggle against world imperialism.

Arafat Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on january 29, warmly greeting the tremendous successes achieved at the first session of the fourth national people's congress of china, and congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the closing of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china after achieving tremendous successes and your appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, i, in my own name and on behalf of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and the palestinian people, extend warm congratulations to you and the great chinese people.

the resolutions of the fourth national people's congress are the result of the protracted struggle of the chinese people under the leadership of the great chairman mao tsetung and the great chinese communist party. we wish that the chinese people will carry on the struggle and work hard under the leadership of the chinese communist party. this is the fundamental pillar of the palestinian revolution and people, and of the peoples all over the world and their revolutions against imperialism and zionism.

the palestinian people and their revolution are carrying on an arduous struggle and are confronted with all sorts of plots to stamp out the revolution. at this very moment, they feel the even greater warmth of the fighting unity and revolutionary solidarity of the chinese people and their wise leadership.

long live the friendship between china and palestine!

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception to Mark Arrival in Peru of China's Freighter "Fengguang"

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 7, 1975)

chinese ambassador to peru, chiao jo-yu, gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the first voyage of china's self-designed and built ocean-going freighter "fengguang" to this country.

among the more than one hundred guests at the reception were peruvian government officials, outstanding public figures and overseas chinese in peru. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. "fengguang" arrived at peru's port of callao on february 3.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Premier Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

spanish premier carlos arias navarro sent a message on february 5 to premier chou en-lai, most warmly congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your excellency's re-appointment as premier of the state council by the fourth national people's congress of china, i am glad to convey to you my warmest congratulations.

with highest considerations exclamation

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade li chiang returned to peking by air today after concluding its friendly visits to pakistan and sri lanka.

the delegation was met at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade yao yi-lin and chou hua-min, and assistant minister of foreign trade tu yu-yun.

also on hand were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Swedish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with new swedish ambassador to china kaj bjork.

present on the occasion were deputy director chang yi-chun of the west european affairs department and deputy director kao chien-chung of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Football and Handball Teams Entertained at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

the olympic football team and the handball team of yugoslavia were honoured at a reception given by the football and handball associations of the people's republic of china here this evening.

the yugoslav olympic football team is led by tone florjancic and the handball team by djordje peklic.

among those attending the reception on the host side were li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association; mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese handball association, and local football and handball players.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic, mrs. drulovic and other diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy here were present.

addressing the reception permeated with a friendly atmosphere, mou tso-yun and djordje peklic joined in expressing the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and yugoslavia would grow steadily.

the yugoslav football and handball teams arrived here this morning.

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMENTARIES ON "CONFUCIAN ANALECTS"

Selected Commentaries on Confucian Analects

by

the study group of worker-theorists at No. 2 workshop of the Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 11, 1975)

Foreword:

The Confucian Analects, a book recording the reactionary words and deeds of Confucius, is a classic of the Confucian school as well as the tool of the reactionaries in past ages for ruling the people. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, we workers at No. 2 workshop of the Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant have repeatedly criticized and repudiated the Confucian Analects.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao copied down many chapters and paragraphs from the Confucian Analects, played them up as the "quintessence," and made use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as his reactionary ideological weapon for usurping leadership and seizing power in the Party and restoring capitalism. Through commenting on the Confucian Analects, we have come to understand deeply that without criticizing Confucius, the criticism of Lin Piao and opposition to revisionism cannot be carried out with thoroughness, and there is no guarantee for the prevention of revisionism. In order

to carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner, triumph over revisionism and the bourgeoisie and sweep away the trash of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, it is necessary to work hard and get hold of this sharp ideological weapon to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

When making commentaries on the Confucian Analects, our comrades have seriously read the relevant works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions on criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the relevant documents of the Central Committee, so as to keep close ties with the actual struggle between the two classes and the two lines, bring out the facts of the anti-Confucius struggles waged by the laboring people and the Legalists in history, bring out the facts of the new society and the old society under two different heavens, bring out the facts of these three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, bring out the fact that profound changes have taken place since the great proletarian cultural revolution, link up theory with practice and history with reality, and make our revolutionary mass criticism gradually gain depth and render still greater contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The seventeen items published here have been compiled through concentrating the views of the masses. In the process of compilation, we have drawn help from the worker-peasant-soldier students, the revolutionary teachers and the professional theorists, and extensively solicited the views of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The object of publishing them is mainly out of the desire to hear still more views so that we can do a better job in our criticism and repudiation. It is our deep belief that more and better commentaries will be published. Under the leadership of the Party, we of the working class and the broad revolutionary masses are able to turn the trash of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius into fertilizer.

*

Text:

The Master said, "To subdue one's self and return to propriety is perfect virtue. If a man can for one day subdue himself and return to propriety, all under heaven will ascribe virtue to him." ("Yen Yüan")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "To subdue one's self and make one's own words and deeds tally with 'propriety' is called benevolence. Once this is done, people in the empire will submit to your rule." Here, "propriety" refers to the caste system of the slavery system of Western Chou and the rites and ceremonies linked with it. "To subdue one's self and return to propriety" was the reactionary program of Confucius for restoring the slavery system of Western Chou.

In the last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the revolutionary conflagration of slave uprisings raged everywhere, and the newly emerging landlord class waged struggle everywhere to seize power from the slave-owning aristocracy. Confronted by the situation of great disorder under heaven with "propriety lost and music ruined," this reactionary fellow Confucius who stubbornly upheld the interests of the slave-owning aristocracy waved the black flag of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and wanted to "revive states that are extinct, restore families whose line of succession has been broken and call to office those who have fallen into obscurity." He wanted to revive the states based on the slavery system that had fallen, restore the hereditary prerogatives to the slave-owning aristocracy, let those overthrown slave-owning aristocrats mount the stage once again and restore the dictatorship of the slave-owner class.

The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao wrote on many occasions reactionary scrolls bearing the words, "Of all things, this is the most important--to subdue one's self and return to propriety." He looked upon "to subdue one's self and return to propriety" as the most important of all things. "To subdue one's self" was his means. He wanted his gang to cover up his counter-revolutionary ambition and to intrigue and conspire. He wanted the broad masses to submit to the "command" and "disposal" of the father and son of the Lin family. "To return to propriety" was his goal. He vainly attempted to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party in the historical period of socialism, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism, and turn China into the colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. The facts show that Lin Piao and Confucius were both diehards who strove to turn back the wheel of history.

When mention is made of "return to propriety," we Shanghai workers think of the "April 12" massacre staged by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927. Working in collusion with imperialism, the traitor Chiang Kai-shek unleashed the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and sent out troops to wantonly massacre the unarmed working masses holding demonstrations. The Paoshan Road was all of a sudden strewn with corpses with blood

cascading down the street like a rivulet. We will never forget this sanguinary historical lesson! Under the dictatorship of the proletariat today, Lin Piao has gone so far as to cast forth the reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, make the heads of millions of revolutionaries roll in the sand, and let the laboring people under another round of sufferings. This can only be wishful thinking! Chairman Mao points out, "Retrogression eventually produce the reverse of what its promoters intend." Like all reactionaries that go against the tide of historical development, Lin Piao has finally come to an ignominious end with both fortune and honor lost.

Text:

The Master replied, "What is necessary is to rectify names!"... If names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things. If language be not in accordance with the truth of things, affairs cannot be carried on to success." ("Tzu Lu")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "It is necessary to rectify the names of the sovereign and the minister, the father and the son!...When one's name is incorrect, one cannot speak properly and logically. When the words uttered are not proper and logical, things cannot be carried on to success."

In the last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, there constantly occurred incidents marked by "offending against one's superiors and stirring up confusion," thus violating the castes and names of "sovereign and minister, father and son" stipulated in the Book of Rites. At that time, Confucius leaped forth and cried that it was imperative to "rectify names." He vainly attempted to pull backward the already changed objective reality so as to fit in with the old castes and names and to uphold and restore the order of rule of the slave society. Confucius' "rectification of names" was entirely for serving the reactionary program "to subdue one's self and return to propriety."

Lin Piao picked from Confucius the trash of "rectification of names," and openly resisted Chairman Mao's repeated instructions on not installing the Chairman of the State. He cast forth his anti-Party political program and nonsensically said that "if the state has no head, there will be no right titles and words will not be proper." In calling for "rectification of names," Lin Piao actually wanted to usurp supreme power in the Party and the State. What he wanted to rectify were the "names" of the landlord and bourgeois classes, what he wanted to make "proper" were the "words" of counter-revolutionary revisionism, and what he wanted to "carry on to success" was the "cause" of restoring capitalism. However, the wheel of history cannot be turned back. Although Confucius vociferously advocated "rectification of names," he could not forestall the collapse of the slavery system. Lin Piao's

call for "rectification of names" also failed to prevent the socialist cause from moving forward in victory.

The pernicious influence of "rectification of names" has still not been entirely wiped out from our plant. Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to interference from the revisionist line in running enterprises, the newborn forces were repressed. During the great cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the Party organizations and the veteran master workmen supervised and warmly brought up the young, and the successors to the revolution enjoyed vigorous growth. Some people looked upon these new things as an eyesore and they said, "Those without whiskers could not handle things with a firm hand." The facts have supplied the best answer. Among the 36 furnace leaders in our workshops, 24 are young people who have become backbone elements in grasping the revolution and promoting production. This is an effective criticism to Confucius and Lin Piao's "rectification of names" and is also a profound course of education for those who adhere to the old calendar among our revolutionary ranks.

Text:

The Master said, "If the people be led by laws, and uniformity sought to be given them by punishments, they will try to avoid the punishment, but have no sense of shame. If they be led by virtue, and uniformity sought to be given them by the rules of propriety, they will have the sense of shame, and moreover will become good." ("Wei Cheng")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "If the common people are governed by laws and are curbed with the penal code, even though they do not commit crimes, they also do not know that it is a shame to commit crimes. If the common people are governed by virtue and are restrained with propriety, they will have a sense of shame and also will abide by the rules."

In the last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals marked by the collapse of the slavery system and the rise of the feudal system, the Legalist school had put forward the line based on "the rule of law" for administering the government, developing the feudal system of land ownership, using revolutionary violence to deal blows to the slave-owning aristocracy and establishing the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. Confucius vigorously embellished "virtue" and "propriety" and used the advocacy for "rule of propriety" to counter the Legalist thought on "rule of law," thus reflecting the acute antagonism between the two lines of the Confucian school and the Legalist school at that time.

Confucius publicized and extolled the "rule of propriety" for no other purpose than to use the hypocritical teaching of benevolence, righteousness and virtue to cover up the barbarous and ruthless dictatorship of the slave owners. When the two states of Ch'i and Lu met at Chiaku to discuss alliance, the slaves were made to give music and dance performances. Confucius said that the performers of such music and dance should be punished by death for violating the rites of Chou and deluding the sovereigns. These slaves were mercilessly massacred on the spot. In less than three months after Confucius became Acting Prime Minister in the State of Lu, he killed the reformer Shao Cheng Mao. The restoration forces of the slave owners killed Wu Ch'i with a hail of arrows, tore the body of Shang Yang asunder between two chariots, and chopped Li Szu in two at the waist. Countless laboring people were slayed. These sanguinary facts have fully exposed the reactionary essence of Confucius' "rule of propriety."

Lin Piao harped on once again the old tune used by the Confucian school to attack the Legalist school. He vilified the Legalist school as the "penalty school" and clamored that "those who depend on virtue prosper while those who depend on force perish." His aim was to oppose revolutionary violence, social reform and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lin Piao and Confucius were alike in that they were both sinister and vicious reactionary fellows. The day Lin Piao loudly cried that "those who depend on virtue prosper" was precisely the time in which he plotted venomous action against the revolutionary people. However, the working class armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought could not be fooled by Lin Piao's hypocritical preaching of "virtuous rule," "benevolence and righteousness," etc., nor could it be cowed by his counter-revolutionary ferocity. Through the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, we have further heightened our capacity for distinguishing between genuine and false Marxism and come to understand the importance of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Text:

The Master said, "A transmitter and not a maker, believing in and loving the ancients." ("Shu Erh")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "I only transmit the ancient things without creating anything new. I believe in and love the ancient things." In the eyes of Confucius all old things were things of perfection that tolerated not the least alteration. He advocated the need to hold on to the calendar of the Hsia Dynasty, ride the carriage of the Yin Dynasty, wear the cap of propriety of the Chou Dynasty and play the music of the times of Yü and Shun. This is really a self-portrayal of a vigorous back-to-the-ancients maniac.

This diehard Confucius was a sworn opponent to all new things. He frenziedly advocated the reactionary thought of "believing in and loving the ancients, attacked the casting of the penal code tripod, the implementation of land taxation and a series of social reforms, and even expressed great dissatisfaction with the change in the shape of the wine vessel. He "believed in" the system on the decline and "loved" the decadent things.

The Legalists in the periods of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States gave tit for tat by projecting that "things are different when the world is different" and that "when things are different, the way is paved for changes." He advocated not following the old conventions and systems, and criticized and repudiated the corrupt "ways of ancient kings" and "rites of the Duke of Chou" on the decline. The reformative line and measures of the Legalist school were in conformity with the historical development of society at that time and had a progressive role to play.

Following the example of Confucius, Lin Piao vociferously publicized and extolled the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past." He vilified the excellent situation since the great proletarian cultural revolution, maliciously attacked and cursed the socialist new things, and frenziedly opposed continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. But the dialectics of history is irresistible. "Backed by the state power of the proletariat, the bud of communism would not die an immature death but would grow vigorously and give full development to communism." (Lenin's "A Great New Creation")

The growth of any new thing has to go through difficulties and setbacks. For the sake of practicing restoration, the class enemies necessarily have to attack and sabotage the socialist new things in a thousand and one ways. Within our revolutionary ranks, there are also some people who are influenced by force of habit and are conservative. They fail to see the excellent situation on the industrial and agricultural front and the profound revolution and enormous achievements made in the spheres of literature and art, education, public health, and science and technology, and try to find fault with the new things that have emerged since the great proletarian cultural revolution. For the sake of consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must penetratingly criticize and repudiate the reactionary fallacy of "believing in and loving the ancients," eliminate its pernicious influence, vigorously support the socialist new things and be revolutionary promoters of progress.

Text:

Tzu Hsia said, "There is the following saying which I have heard: Death and life have their determined appointment; riches and honors depend upon Heaven." ("Yen Yüan")

Commentary:

Confucius' disciple Pu Shang (Tzu Hsia) said, "I have heard from you, Master, that the death and life of men are predestined and that riches and honors are arranged by Heaven." Confucius tried his utmost to advocate the idealist "theory of heavenly mandate" and wanted people to believe that the dominant status of the slave-owner class was arranged by "Heaven" and could not be changed, and that the slaves were "predestined" to submit to and could not violate the sanguinary rule of the slave owners. He publicized and extolled the "theory of heavenly mandate" in a vain attempt to extinguish the conflagration of slave uprisings and to obstruct the revolutionary reform carried out by the newly emerging landlord class.

The reactionary ruling classes of all ages looked upon Confucius' "theory of heavenly mandate" as a magic weapon for the rule of the people. They fabricated many proverbs to publicize and extol the "theory of heavenly mandate," and nonsensically said that "all things are predestined and independent of man's will," and that "when you are fated to have something, it will be delivered to your hands, but it will be vain for you to demand for something which you are not fated to have." He viciously cursed our laboring people as born to "lead a humble life" and "have a hard lot." This is really preposterous and reactionary in the extreme! In our workshop there is an old worker who went to Shanghai to serve as an apprentice at the age of 12 and led a life no better than that of draft animals in the old society. After liberation, this old worker shook off the feudal yoke politically and economically, and his whole family led a happy life. He said with deep understanding, "We laboring people suffered in the past not because we were born to have a hard lot, but entirely because we were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the landlords and capitalists. At present, the life of us laboring people is rising higher and higher like the flowers of a sesame plant, and we are better and better off every day. Can it be said that our fate has changed? No! It is because of the good leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and the good socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We rely not on heavenly mandate but on revolution. We believe not in heavenly mandate but in making revolution.

The bourgeois careerist Lin Piao also wildly peddled the "theory of heavenly mandate." He analogized himself to the "celestial horse" and described himself as a "genius." He wanted people to believe that he "received his apointment from Heaven" and to docilely submit to his rule. However, Lin Piao's restoration dream fundamentally could not be realized. He advocated "heavenly mandate," but in the end he dropped down from the sky and crashed to his death.

Text:

Confucius said, "There are three things of which the superior man stands in awe. He stands in awe of the ordinances of Heaven. He stands in awe of great men. He stands in awe of the words of sages. The mean man does not know the ordinances of Heaven, and consequently

does not stand in awe of them. He is disrespectful to great men. He makes sport of the words of sages." ("Chi Shih")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "The superior man stands in awe of three things: He stands in awe of the ordinances of Heaven; he stands in awe of people of high standing; he stands in awe of the words of sages. The mean men fundamentally does not know the ordinances of Heaven and consequently does not respect them. He does not respect people of high standing and despises the words of sages."

What Confucius called "the ordinances of Heaven," "great men" and "the words of sages" were actually the divine power, political power and reactionary dominant thought of the slave society. He vainly attempted to use these three colossuses to intimidate people into forever submitting themselves to the rule of the slave owners. In attacking the "mean man" for not standing in awe of three things, he had said the right thing. The slaves and Legalists had no fear of the ordinances of Heaven. The political power of the slave-owner class was the very thing they wanted to overthrow, and the words of sages were precisely what they wanted to criticize and repudiate. They wanted to rise in revolt or rebellion.

"Standing in awe of three things" or "not standing in awe of three things" has for more than 2,000 years been an important part of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Chih of Liuhsia, the outstanding leader of the insurgent slaves, had severely denounced Confucius in the face and exposed that his so-called "great men" and "sages" were nothing more than some "trouble-makers" who "as the strong bullied the weak." Confronted by such criticism, Confucius had nothing to say and had to flee helter-skelter. Ch'en Sheng, the leader of the insurgent peasants toward the end of the Ch'in Dynasty, cried at the top of his voice. "Can it be said that the princes and marquises, generals and ministers are inborn?" He led the broad masses of peasants to rise in revolt and used revolutionary action to negate Confucius' "theory of the ordinances of Heaven." The Legalist Hsün K'uang put forward the idea that human will could overpower natural forces by calling for "the formulation of the ordinances of Heaven for application." The Legalist Wang An-shih of Northern Sung used the "three don'ts"--"don't stand in awe of the abnormal phenomena of nature, don't follow the example of ancestors and don't worry about what other people say" to counter Confucius' "standing in awe of three things," thus effectively refuting the attacks of the diehards and publicizing the idea of introducing political reforms.

Lin Piao, the agent of the landlord and bourgeois classes, copied down Confucius' "standing in awe of three things" for use as counter-revolutionary ideological weapon. He wanted people to believe in "the ordinances of Heaven," to submit to his counter-revolutionary words and deeds, to look upon the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius he publicized as "truth" and to vigorously create public opinion for the establishment of the fascist dynasty of the Lin family. However, just as the case

with Confucius who could not save the slavery system from its doom through advocating "standing in awe of three things," Lin Piao also could not extricate his clique from failure through peddling this set of trash.

Text:

Confucius said, "Those who are born with the possession of knowledge are the highest class of men. Those who learn, and so readily get possession of knowledge are the next. Those who are dull and stupid and yet compass the learning are another class next to these. As to those who are dull and stupid and yet do not learn, they are the lowest of the people." ("Chi Shih")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "People born with knowledge belong to the highest class. Those who have to acquire knowledge through learning come next. Those who learn only after they have encountered difficulties are another class lower. Those who do not learn after they have encountered difficulties, such as the common people, are the lowest of the people." This statement was made by Confucius for the shameless extolment of the slave owners and for maliciously attacking the laboring people, and was out-and-out idealist transcendentalism.

By dividing people into this "class" and that "class," Confucius actually divided people into two classes. One comprised the slave-owning aristocracy, including what he called "sages," who were naturally the rulers. The other comprised people born to be "stupid" or the slaves who were only fit to be enslaved. He publicized and extolled "born with knowledge" entirely for the sake of upholding and restoring the slavery system. As a matter of fact, there are fundamentally not any "sages" "born with knowledge" in the world. "The lowly are most intelligent and the elite are most ignorant." The masses of the people are the real motive force in the making of history. This "sage" Confucius was actually a "grass bag" "having no learning to speak of" and was a homeless dog running into snags everywhere. In those years, Chih of Liuhsia had jeered at Confucius saying, "Haven't you played yourself up as a genius and sage born with knowledge? But you have been twice driven out of the Lu State. You had nowhere to stand on when you were in the Wei State and you could find no outlet when you were in the Ch'i State. You had the taste of starvation when you were besieged in Ch'en and Ts'ai. There is no place to accommodate you in the vast empire....How much is your set of teachings worth?" These few words had ripped the mask of the "sage" from Confucius.

Stepping into the shoes of Confucius, Lin Piao used the idealist theory of innate genius as his theoretical program for usurping leadership in the Party, seizing power and restoring capitalism. He bragged that his "especially clever" brain was "given him by his parents" and disguised

himself as a "genius" "born with knowledge." In point of fact, he was a big Party lord and big warlords without any learning whatsoever.

According to the Marxist theory of knowledge, "correct ideas can only come from social practice, from the three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." On this point we workers have a deep understanding. When our No. 2 workshop was just set up in 1959, most of the workers were drawn from different walks of life and trades, and they originally knew nothing about steel refining. We learned as we worked, and gradually we have learned to refine from only a dozen or more types of steel to several hundred types of steel. Many experienced old workers can tell the temperature from the color of the molten steel and the carbon content from the steel sprays. The facts show that true knowledge comes from practice and ability grows out of struggle. The numerous innovations and inventions by our laboring people form an effective rebuttal to the theory of innate genius "born with knowledge" advocated by Confucius and Lin Piao.

Text:

The philosopher Tseng said, "I daily examine myself on three points." ("Hsüeh Erh")

Commentary:

Confucius' disciple Tseng Shen said, "I examine my mind again and again every day for self-cultivation purposes." This is the idealist way of self-cultivation.

Confucius and his followers politically turned their faces backward and their backs forward and wanted to turn back the wheel of history. Philosophically they were bound to stand on their heads and turn the relationship of knowledge and practice upside down. The Confucianists were of the view that the benevolence, righteousness, loyalty and sincerity they publicized were all inherent in the minds of people, and only through gauging their own words and deeds with such ethical teachings and reflecting on their own faults or misdeeds in private could they cultivate themselves into the defenders of the old system.

Lin Piao also vociferously peddled this kind of self-cultivation through "introspection" of the Confucian school. He advocated that "the solution of problems calls for the eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul." According to such fantastic views, the formation of knowledge and the transformation of the world outlook call neither for participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements nor for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and everything will be all right so long as there is "an eruption in the depth of the soul. This sang a tune similar to that sung by Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister "Self-Cultivation." By publicizing and extolling this kind of reactionary philosophy, Lin Piao vainly attempted to lead the broad masses astray

onto the road of "self-cultivation behind closed doors," make them forget the basic line of the Party and turn them into a docile tool of the bourgeoisie.

"The viewpoint of life and practice should be the primary and basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge. (Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism") Alienated from social practice and without studying revolutionary theory, there would not be any correct knowledge and there also would be no scientific world outlook. Taking a number of old workers from the old society in our workshop for instance, did their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle come from "an eruption in the depth of the soul" through "examining themselves again and again"? Basically not so. Because they were enslaved and persecuted by the landlord and bourgeois classes everywhere in the old society, they knew that "all crows in the world are black" and that "the tiger of the eastern hill is a man-eater and so is the tiger of the western hill." They fought, failed, fought again and through constantly repeating this process, they came to understand further that only by following the Communist Party to make revolution and knocking down the reactionaries could they shake off the feudal yoke and become masters. After liberation, under the leadership of the Communist Party, they have studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and after launching one political movement after another, they have repulsed the successive attacks of the demons and monsters. Seeing that the class enemies are like "the onions under the eaves with parched peel, rotten pulp but a core still alive," they have deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party. We of the working class deeply understand that in order to constantly raise our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, we must assiduously study and read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, actively participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Text:

The Master said, "The people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it." ("T'ai Po")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "As far as the common people are concerned, they could only be permitted to do things according to the orders (of the rulers), but cannot be permitted to know why they should act in this way."

Confucius put forward this set of policies to keep the people ignorant. He devised all ways and means to fool the broad masses of slaves without permitting them to know the truth that they were being oppressed and exploited. He vainly attempted to keep them forever in the enslaved status so as to safeguard the "paradise" of the slave owners.

The reactionary rulers of all ages adopted the policy of keeping the people ignorant because they had no truth in their hands, and if they did not rely on deception, they could not muddle along for a single day.

Lin Piao and company even more vigorously advocated the reactionary fallacy that "the people may be made to follow a path of action, but may not be made to understand it." They vilified the laboring people as "ignorant men and women" and "fools" and tried their utmost to undermine the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the broad masses in a vain attempt to fool the masses and "keep everything under the command and at the disposal of" the father and son of the Lin family.

"Without a revolutionary theory, there would not be a revolutionary movement." (Lenin's "What To Do?") Through criticizing and repudiating the policy for keeping the people ignorant of Lin Piao and Confucius, we have understood further the importance of enabling the laboring people to master revolutionary theory and enhance their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. The working masses have aptly said, "Without fire as the mirror, steel cannot be distinguished from the slag in steel refining. Without studying theory, the true cannot be distinguished from the false in revolution." Since the second plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, through more consciously persevering in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism and in making deep-going criticism and repudiation of the bourgeoisie and revisionism, we have more effectively given impetus to the development of the revolution and production. We of the working class must be capable of performing mental and manual work. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must foster and bring up our own magnificent contingent of the theorists, use Marxism to occupy the whole sphere of the superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, arts and law, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Text:

The master said, "The mind of the superior man is conversant with righteousness; the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain." ("Li Jen")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "The superior man understands righteousness, and the mean man is only mindful of minor gains." This was for the embellishment of the slave-owning aristocracy and the vilification of the laboring people and the newly emerging landlord class.

Chairman Mao says, "There is no 'ism' in the world that transcends utilitarian considerations; in class society there can be only the utilitarianism of this or that class." "Gain" has a clearcut class nature. As the watchdog of the slave-owner class on the decline, what Confucius called "righteousness" was in fact the "gain" of the slave-owner class, namely, the restoration of the slavery system and the rehabilitation of all the political and economic prerogatives of the slave-owner aristocracy. Confucius publicized that "the mind of the superior man is conversant with righteousness," but he led the corrupt life of the slave-

owning aristocracy. When he was Minister of Crimes in the Lu State, his annual emolument was as high as 60,000 pecks of grain. Oppressed and exploited by the slave owners, the broad masses of slaves and laboring people suffered from cold and hunger and struggled at death's door. But Confucius vilified them as mindful of only minor gains. The facts showed that Confucius was a hypocrite blinded by greed and with insatiable covetousness.

In cursing that "the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain," Confucius also aimed at attacking the Legalist school. The Legalists of early Ch'in had exposed the hypocritical nature of Confucianist "benevolence and righteousness," openly publicized the utilitarianism of the newly emerging landlord class and implemented the policy of encouraging "farming and war," thus giving impetus to the development of feudal economy. The polemic between "righteousness" and "gain" was precisely an important aspect of the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

Lin Piao was a hypocrite of the Confucius type. He publicized that he had "communism" in mind and vilified the laboring masses as thinking only of "how to make money" and "how to get hold of rice." As a matter of fact, from ideology through politics to livelihood, he was outright bourgeois and rotten in the extreme. He had said the right thing when he said that his ideology was "poles apart" from the workers and peasants. Lin Piao claimed that what he thought was based on "communism," but actually what he thought and did was based on revisionism, capitalism and national betrayal. What we of the working class thinking and do is based on Marxism, socialism, patriotism and internationalism, and for grasping revolution, promoting production and rendering greater contributions toward the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. The ideology of us workers and that of Lin Piao represent two fundamentally antagonistic kinds of world outlook.

Text:

The Master said, "Of all people, girls and servants are the most difficult to behave to." ("Yang Huo")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "Only women and servants are very difficult to control and educate." Taking the stand of the slave-owner class, he maliciously slandered the laboring people, discriminated against women, and advocated the superiority of men and inferiority of women. This showed that Confucius was also the sworn enemy of the broad masses of women.

Stepping into the shoes of Confucius, the reactionary rulers of all ages fettered women with the chains of "three bonds and five constant virtues" and "three obediences and four virtues" and the four thick ropes of political authority, clan authority, religious authority and masculine authority (the authority of the husband), and pressed the laboring women

to the lowest stratum of society. The sayings that "a wife married, like a horse bought, has to be ridden and beaten by the husband" and that "women should not walk out of three gates and four doors and are only allowed to cook and weave cloth at home" represent precisely the pernicious influence of such reactionary ideas. For more than 2,000 years, the broad masses of laboring women had offered firm resistance to and waged struggle against the feudal ethical education and effectively criticized the Confucian thought that women were inferior to men. Lin Piao and company nonsensically said that "the fate of the husband decides that of the wife." They publicized the theory that "women are useless" and wanted to throw the shackles of feudal ethical education once again round the necks of the working women of new China. This could only be a pipedream!

"Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." Today, the laboring people are the masters in China and the broad masses of women have played the role of "half the sky" in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. They heroically declare, "We do not believe in the 'three bonds and five constant virtues' but love to brave the storm!" Taking our steel refining workshop for example, there are at present more than 100 women workers who fight in front of the blazing steel refining furnaces like men comrades. Quite a number of women workers have joined Party and CYL organizations and some have taken up leadership work. These facts have smashed the shameless slanders used by Confucius and Lin Piao to vilify the working women. Lenin taught, "The socialist revolution cannot be carried out without the broad masses of working women playing an active part." ("Speech at the First All-Russia Congress of Women Workers") In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must further wipe out the pernicious influence of the idea that "women are inferior to men," better bring the revolutionary role of the broad masses of women into play, and win new victories in the revolution and production.

Text:

Fan Ch'ih asked about benevolence. The Master said, "It is to love all men." ("Yen Yüan")

Commentary:

Fan Ch'ih asked about benevolence. Confucius said that benevolence meant "to love people." This was "to sell dog's meat with a goat's head hung up for advertisement" and was deceitful talk for embellishing the slave-owner class, peddling the reactionary theory of human nature and hoodwinking the laboring people.

In the slave society of Western Chou, one horse plus one bunch of silk could trade five slaves. When a slave owner died, a large number of slaves were buried together with him. In the eyes of the slave owner, the slaves were but cattle with two legs and tools that could talk. They had not even human rights, and how could they be the object of "love"?

Confucius spent his whole life running errands for upholding and restoring the slavery system of Western Chou. Obviously, he never would love the slaves, but was most spiteful and atrocious toward the slaves. To tell the truth, what Confucius called "to love all men" meant nothing more than to love a handful of slave-owning aristocracy of theirs.

The reactionaries of all ages also publicized that "the benevolent love people," and said that they were kind-hearted people who "love the people as their sons." However, the sheepskin could not cover up the tail of the wolf. The masks of "benevolence and love" and "charity" could not cover up the heinous features of the man-eating and blood-sucking exploiting classes. There is in our No. 2 workshop an old worker who had to beg for alms at the age of five together with his mother before liberation. One day, his mother suddenly fell sick, and as there was nothing left at home, he could only go alone to beg for food in the cold wind. Toward evening, he passed by the "Hall of Charity and Benevolence" by the side of the village. Seeing that a landlord was praying to Buddha and celebrating his birthday there, he stayed for a while. The landlord who all along gave lip service to "benevolence and love"hurled all kinds of abuse against this "pauper." He also unleashed a fierce dog which pounced upon him and tore off a piece of flesh from his bleeding leg. Where was the "charity" or "benevolence" of that "Hall of Charity and Benevolence"? In the wicked old society, every family of the laboring people had its heart-rending stories. Confucius and the reactionaries of all ages advocated "love to all men." This was obviously for hoodwinking, injuring and devouring people.

Chairman Mao teaches, "As for the so-called love of humanity, there has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was divided into classes." This is a very real revolutionary truth. Lin Piao leaped forth to curse the dictatorship of the proletariat for its lack of "benevolence." This was an iron-clad evidence of his using the reactionary theory of human nature of Confucius and Mencius to oppose Marxism and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lin Piao wanted the revolutionary people to forget class struggle, to abandon the dictatorship of the proletariat, to show "benevolence and love" toward the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists, and to permit them to mount the stage once again to exercise dictatorship over us. This absolutely cannot be done!

The new tsars of Soviet revisionism also vigorously applaud Confucius' teachings of "benevolence and love" and describe "benevolence" as "humanitarianism" and "'genuine sympathy' for others." Actually, what have they done? They have sent group after group of the Soviet people to concentration camps and "asylums," and practiced ruthless fascist dictatorship. They have brought tanks and big guns into Czechoslovakia to suppress and slaughter the Czechoslovak people. They have barbarously massacred the unarmed and peaceful inhabitants along the Chinese border. All this has ripped off the mantle of "benevolence and love" from the new tsars of Soviet revisionism and made the revolutionary people of the world see more clearly the reactionary essence of their social-imperialism.

Text:

Tseng Tzu said, "The doctrine of our master is to be true to the principles of our nature and the benevolent exercise of them to others. This is all and nothing more." ("Li Jen")

Commentary:

Confucius' disciple Tseng Shen said, "What run through the doctrine of our master are loyalty and forbearance."

The doctrine of "loyalty and forbearance" advocated by Confucius was at that time a reactionary ideological weapon for the slave owners to wage class struggle against the newly emerging landlord class. He advocated "loyalty" in order to make the slaves loyal to the slave owners and the small slave owners loyal to the big slave owners. He advocated "forbearance" and preached "Do not do unto others what you do not want to be done to yourself" in order to make the big and small slave owners show consideration to each other and the newly emerging landlord class content to be what it was, and at the same time also to cover up the sanguinary suppression of the laboring people and the newly emerging landlord class by the slave-owning aristocracy. He repeatedly voiced his approval when he heard that the slave owners of the Cheng State had slaughtered all the insurgent slaves at Huan Fu. When he heard that the newly emerging landlord class had seized political power in the Ch'i State, he again and again begged the chieftain of slave owners in the Lu State to send troops to quell the rebellion. In this connection, is there any shadow of "do not do unto others what you do not want to be done to yourself"?

Like Confucius, all reactionaries hitherto gave lip service to "loyalty and forbearance," but were hangmen practicing wanton killing. Tseng Kuo-fan who declared that "benevolence means forbearance" massacred more than 100,000 armymen and civilians in three days after the fall of Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek clamored for "treating people with the doctrine of loyalty and forbearance," but toward the revolutionaries, he would "rather kill 1,000 people by mistake than to let a single revolutionary slip away." The Japanese imperialist forces of aggression that gave lip service to "enlightened government" were also a pack of jackals and wolves. When they landed at the Wusung Delta--the site of our Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5 --in 1937, they burnt down more than 3,800 houses in 25 villages and slaughtered more than 400 people in less than half an hour. The atrocities of the reactionaries have thoroughly bared the lies of the doctrine of "loyalty and forbearance."

Lin Piao also parroted the tune of Confucius, and he forgetfully and illogically talked about "the treatment of others' loyalty with a heart of benevolence and love, and with forgiveness and forbearance." He loudly gave lip service to benevolence, love and magnanimity, but actually plotted for restoration and changing the political climate, and vainly attempted to slaughter millions of the revolutionary people. He

really had the face of the Buddha but the heart of a poisonous snake or scorpion. We of the working class have used the telescope and microscope of Marxism to see through the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's doctrine of "loyalty and forbearance." His "loyalty" means the "loyalty" of people to the father and son of the Lin family, and his "forbearance" seeks to make us revolutionary people show pity to people wicked as snakes and to "grant without exception political emancipation" to the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. Chairman Mao points out, "We definitely do not apply a policy of benevolence to the reactionaries and toward the reactionary activities of the reactionary classes." This is a precious historical experience summed up by the proletariat in the protracted revolutionary struggle. We must forever bear it in mind and pass it on from generation to generation.

Text:

The Master said, "Perfect is the virtue which is according to the Constant Mean! Rare for a long time has been its practice among the people." ("Yung Yeh")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "As a virtue,the Constant Mean should be the supreme! The common people have been short of such a virtue for a long time." This doctrine of the Mean which had been lauded to the skies by Confucius was a philosophy for upholding the decadent old system on the decline and opposing social reform. It is hypocritical and vicious!

The doctrine of the Mean of Confucius publicized that all things in the world were eternal and changeless. It denied that things would transform themselves to their opposites under given conditions, and called on people to do all things with the "rules of propriety" as criteria and to follow the routine and conventions. It attacked revolutionary reforms saying that "too much is as bad as not enough." Confucius' lamentation that the common people were short of the doctrine of the Mean reflected precisely that the oppressed slaves and the newly emerging landlord class of the time had broken away from the shackles of "propriety" and dared to rise in revolt, thus leading to the emergence of the situation marked by great disorder under heaven. Confucius tried his utmost to advocate the "Constant Mean" and oppose "excess." He was opposed to social reforms in a vain attempt to stabilize the foundation of the crumbling slavery system.

Both Lin Piao and Confucius were diehards opposed to revolutionary reforms. Confucius advocated the doctrine of the Mean and clamored that "too much is as bad as not enough." Lin Piao said that "the doctrine of the Mean....is logical" and that "all things will be all right if not carried out to the excess." He vilified the general line of the Party, the great leap forward and the people's commune and attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao says,

"Proper limits have to be exceeded in order to right a wrong, or else the wrong cannot be righted." Such "excess" means revolution, and without such "excess," the old things cannot be destroyed, nor can new things grow to maturity. Lin Piao's opposition to "excess" is actually opposition to continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this precisely shows his adherence to a line of the ultra-Right in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history. The history of the founding and development of our workshop has effectively repudiated Lin Piao's fallacies. In 1959, guided by the Party's general line of building socialism, the working masses shattered the conventions and spent only over 90 days to complete the construction of this electric furnace workshop of ours. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working masses have further raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, done away with blind faith, emancipated themselves ideologically, vigorously practiced technical innovations, and successfully experimented with the remote control of rodless steel casting with radio. The revolution is seething with enthusiasm and production is ever more flourishing. The facts show that only by adhering to the basic line of the Party, thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the doctrine of the Mean, and vigorously shattering the routine practice and conventions could the revolution and construction constantly make headway and flow forward like the long river with each crest rising higher than the one before it.

Text:

The Master said, "....There is plowing--even in that there is sometimes want. So with learning--emolument may be found in it." ("Wei Ling Kung")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "Tilling inevitably leads to hunger, but through learning, one may attain high ranks and acquire great wealth." This was the reactionary fallacy of Confucius who despised labor and publicized that "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer."

Confucius was himself a parasite who was "fed without tilling land and clothed without weaving cloth," and went in pursuit of high offices and fat emoluments. He was uneasy and apprehensive when he was out of office for three months. He used the reactionary thought of that "there is hunger in farming and emolument in learning" to instruct and guide the children of slave owners for the sake of training reactionary bureaucrats for upholding and restoring the slavery system. Once, Fan Ch'ih inquired Confucius of the art of farming and gardening. Confucius was unable to provide the answer, and he abused Fan Ch'ih as "a small man" behind his back. Actually, if the slaves did not till land, the slave owners would really have to suffer from hunger. The reason that the land-tilling slaves had to suffer from hunger was that the greater part of the fruit of their diligent labor had been consumed by the slave owners who reaped without sowing.

For more than 2,000 years, all reactionaries worshipped Confucius' reactionary thought that "there is hunger in farming and emolument in learning." They publicized that "learning is the noblest of human pursuits," that "there are plenty of grain and magnificent houses in books," etc.--all of which were reprints from this reactionary thought. Lin Piao and Liu Shao-ch'i also used the reactionary ideas that "there is hunger in farming and emolument in learning" and "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer" to poison the young people. They maliciously attacked and sabotaged the sending of educated youth to mountain and rural areas, and vainly attempted to turn the younger generation into their tool for restoring capitalism.

Chairman Mao points out, "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." We send our sons and daughters to school not for the sake of making officials of them but for the sake of the revolution. Over the past few years, warmly responding to Chairman Mao's call, "Send your own children graduating from junior and senior middle schools and from colleges to the countryside," the broad masses of workers and cadres of our plant have at different times sent more than 2,840 of their children to the countryside and frontierland to steel their red hearts in the vast world, and to strike root and make revolution in the countryside. At present, more than 150 of them have joined the Chinese Communist Party and more than 1,200 of them have joined the Communist Youth League. They deeply feel that it is very essential for them to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and also realize that there is much to be done in the countryside. The reactionary fallacies of Lin Piao and Confucius have not shaken in the least the firm determination of us workers in sending our children to take up farming and in educating our children to make revolution.

Text:

Confucius said, "....The father conceals the misconduct of the son, and the son conceals the misconduct of the father. Uprightness is to be found in this." ("Tzu Lu")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "It is right and proper for the father to cover up the son, and the son to cover up the father." This statement fully exposed that Confucius was a simon-pure crafty hypocrite.

As Confucius saw it, the bad things done by one's relatives should be concealed, and this was called uprightness and in conformity with the moral principle that "when the father is affectionate, the son is dutiful." The caste system of the slavery system with "the prince as prince, the minister as minister, the father as father and the son as son" could thus be upheld. The counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao understood the essence of this statement by Confucius and looked

upon it as a motto. He even baldly declared that "one could not accomplish great things without telling lies." This reflected the reactionary and feeble nature of the classes on the decline. They went against the trend of historical development, were at the end of the rope like a dying person, and could only make a living through the practice of deception. However, "concealment cannot last and will invariably be exposed one day." Confucius and Lin Piao who played with tricks thought they were smart, but were actually most stupid. Like all reactionaries, they started by doing harm to others and ended in ruining themselves.

One important principle which we revolutionaries must abide by is to firmly uphold the class interests of the proletariat and to wholeheartedly serve the people. Class is used to distinguish whether one is close to us. On the question of how to treat a member of the family, the proletariat always puts revolutionary interests above all else. If a member of the family has done a bad thing and impaired the proletarian interests, no matter whether he is your father or son, you must make a clear distinction between the two types of contradictions of different nature. You must either conduct careful ideological education, or make serious criticism, or wage a resolute struggle. This is the correct attitude. There was in our plant a comrade who upon discovering the counter-revolutionary opinions and deeds of his relative immediately set out to expose and wage struggle against him. This is an effective rebuff to the philosophy of the swindlers Confucius and Lin Piao!

Text:

The Master said, "....Want of forbearance in small matters confounds great plans." ("Wei Ling Kung")

Commentary:

Confucius said, "Inability to exercise forbearance in things of little significance will ruin important matters." This was the sinister and vicious counter-revolutionary strategy of this careerist and conspirator. For the sake of realizing the "great plan" of returning to propriety, Confucius advocated that it was necessary to exercise forbearance to the maximum when the situation was unfavorable so as to seek resurrection through forbearance. Once the climate was right, it was necessary to pounce fiercely upon the revolutionary people and to launch a frantic counter-attack so as to settle accounts in the reverse.

The bourgeois careerist, conspirator and double-dealer Lin Piao cherished the counter-revolutionary experience of Confucius as the most precious treasure. He not only copied down this sentence for hanging on the wall, but also developed it further and advocated the so-called "method of repressing resentment." He clamored that "there must be a great plan before one can repress minor resentments, for it is necessary to wait and exercise forbearance nine times in order to deal one ruthless blow." He hid himself in a dark corner to wait for the opportunity to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. The reactionaries invariably think

that "there is a knife at the upper part of the word forbearance." Didn't Lin Piao and company honed their swords behind the back of "forbearance"? They "who never showed up without a copy of 'quotations' in hand and never opened their mouths without shouting 'long live' and who spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back" carried out precisely this kind of counter-revolutionary strategy.

In the face of the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, the counter-revolutionaries reminded themselves of the need to exercise "forbearance." However, as determined by their own class nature, they had no alternative but to leap forth. This is a law of class struggle. Following the frustration of his counter-revolutionary coup d'etat launched at the second plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, Lin Piao again formulated the "Outline of Project '571'" and plotted to launch a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. The great leader Chairman Mao saw through everything, and he led the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country to opportunely smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. Lin Piao's strategy of "forbearance" thus went bankrupt and his restoration plot failed. In the end, he rushed over to Soviet revisionism and crashed to his death with the plane, thus becoming a renegade and traitor whose death would not expiate all his crimes.

Human society is invariably marked with constant development. The reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have not hampered the forward movement of society. Over the course of more than 2,000 years, on the vast land of China, the slavery system has been buried, the feudal system has been toppled, and the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old society has been completely overthrown. Today, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the hundreds of millions of Chinese people, high in spirits and firm in determination, are advancing along the socialist road. Looking at the world, "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains," and the situation of the revolution is excellent. Beset with troubles internally and externally, the two hegemonic powers--the US and the USSR--are faced with crises. As the verse goes, "Flowers fall off, do what one may," they are in a sorry plight. In the "Communist Manifesto" Marx and Engels solemnly declared, "The extinction of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are likewise inevitable." The great wheel of history will crush all stumbling blocks and roll forward toward bright communism.

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DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT

Hung Ch'i Article: "Conscientiously Study Theory of Dictatorship of Proletariat

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1975)

following are excerpts from an article entitled "conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat" by chih heng which appears in the latest issue of "red flag", theoretical journal of the central committee of the communist party of china:

the experience of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius shows the full necessity of conscientious study and research into the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the light of past and current class struggle in order for people to sharpen their understanding on the need for strengthening this dictatorship and heighten their consciousness of the need to continue the revolution under it.

the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of marxism. marxism, as it came into being in the middle of the 19th century, put forward the slogan of substituting the dictatorship of the proletariat for the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. then lenin enriched and developed the marxist teachings on the state by summing up the experience of the proletarian revolution in russia and time and again expounded the importance and necessity of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. in our country, chairman mao, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, has upheld and developed the marxist-leninist teachings on the dictatorship of the proletariat, advanced the theory of continuing the revolution under this dictatorship and formulated a basic line for us for the entire historical period of socialism, thus guiding the triumphant advance of china's socialist revolution.

it is more than a century since marx and engels raised the brilliant concept of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. the proletariat and other working people of the world have advanced wave upon wave in this period in heroic, unremitting struggles to overthrow the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, and countless revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives to achieve this goal. the degeneration of the world's first socialist state into a social-imperialist state as a result of

revisionist rule is a very profound lesson for all revolutionaries and helps them to perceive more clearly how important it is for the proletariat to combat and prevent revisionism after the seizure of political power. the theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat is a scientific synthesis of the experience the proletariat has accumulated in revolutionary struggle over the past century. it has an enormously rich content. it is a profound exposition of the laws governing the development of the proletarian revolution and such questions of the historical period of the transition from capitalism to communism as the acuteness and complexity of class struggle, the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nature and tasks of the dictatorship and the ways in which it differs from the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the way to handle correctly contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those among the people and the way to preserve and bring into play the role of the vanguard of the proletariat under the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the elimination of the differences between workers and peasants, town and country and manual and mental labourers, and the withering away of the state. it provides the orientation, road, principles and policies for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. it is of paramount significance for guiding our present socialist revolution and construction.

ours is a socialist society under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in this historical period, it is a matter of fundamental importance for the historical destiny of our party and state and our proletariat and working masses whether to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the socialist road, eliminate the bourgeoisie and, through protracted struggle and transformation, gradually create conditions in which capitalism can neither exist nor revive or, contrariwise, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism, add soil for capitalism to grow and permit the landlord and capitalist classes to regain power and exploit and oppress the working people.

chairman mao says: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. we must heighten our vigilance. we must conduct socialist education. we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class

struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. from now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a marxist-leninist line."

chairman mao formulated this basic line in accordance with the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and china's experience in revolution. one cannot really understand and implement the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and the principles and policies involved, if one does not seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, does not grasp the laws of class struggle in the period of socialism, does not understand the contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, does not grasp the nature and tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and does not perceive the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines. if one's thinking on questions of theory and practice regarding continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is muddled, one cannot act firmly and may even commit errors. lack of clarity on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie will lead to revisionism. our revolutionary experience in the past two decades and in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius bears this out.

the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat rests on the scientific analysis that classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist in socialist society. in speaking of the period of the transition from capitalism to communism, lenin laid stress on the point that "this period inevitably is a period of an unprecedentedly violent class struggle in unprecedentedly acute form." this is so because "the class of exploiters, the landowners and capitalists, has not disappeared and cannot disappear all at once under the dictatorship of the proletariat," and it still has an international foundation and extensive social links, puts up desperate resistance and tries to convert its hope of restoration into attempts at restoration. this is so because "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." this is so because the commodity economy "is alive, operating, developing and giving rise to a bourgeoisie," and degeneration takes

place among soviet functionaries, workers and party members who are corrupted by bourgeois ideology. this is so because there is still a "bourgeois right in regard to the distribution of articles of consumption." this is also because the decadent bourgeois ideas, conventions and habits of every description fetter the minds of some people, and it will take a long time to solve this problem. because of all this, lenin repeated time and again that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but its continuation in new forms." contrary to this, the old and new revisionists deny the existence of class struggle in the period of the transition from capitalism to communism. this is true for bernstein and kautsky, the soviet revisionist renegade clique and liu shao-chi and lin piao as well. the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" they spread is designed to oppose and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to preserve and restore capitalism.

basing himself on the fundamental law of the unity of opposites, chairman mao points out that, in a socialist country like ours under the dictatorship of the proletariat, harmony as well as contradiction exist between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base even after the transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been basically completed. "there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remoulding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. the class struggle is by no means over." on the economic front, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road does not end with the basic change in the system of ownership. although cooperation has been achieved in china's countryside, the peasants have taken the broad road of socialism and the people's commune system has great vitality, unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists have not stopped their sabotage, the survivals of small-scale production remain, a number of peasants retain their habits as small producers to varying degrees, spontaneous capitalist forces in the rural areas frequently crop up and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road remains sharp. it will take a fairly long historical period to complete the socialist transformation of the system of ownership in those aspects where it has not yet been accomplished. likewise, the question of which line to follow exists in industrial, mining and other enterprises. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line guides us in keeping to the socialist orientation. but an organization in which the

revisionist line has become dominant will change its nature, and its ownership will be socialist in form but capitalist in fact. in socialist society there still exist differences between workers and peasants, town and country and manual and mental labourers, and bourgeois rights remain as a reflection of these differences. to use the dictatorship of the proletariat to restrict and narrow these differences entails a protracted struggle. this means that while we do economic work we must pay keen attention to the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and to solving problems regarding the relations of production. we must study conscientiously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen our understanding of the principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production", raise our consciousness of the need to carry out the party's basic line, and see to it that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled right through to factories, villages and all other grass-roots units.

the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat emphasizes the importance of the revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. bourgeois ideology remains in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres for a long time after the bourgeoisie is overthrown and serves as the chief means for its launching attacks on the proletariat and preparing public opinion for a capitalist restoration. since classes and class struggle continue, bourgeois rights exist and bourgeois ideology corrupts people, new bourgeois elements and political degenerates may emerge from among a section of the party members, a section of the workers, and a section of the state cadres and intellectuals, in addition to the capitalism engendered among small producers. therefore, "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." that is why we must conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and use it in analysing, studying and dealing with class struggle in all spheres of the superstructure, so that we gradually clear away the influence of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and ensure that marxism takes over all fronts in the superstructure. only when we truly grasp the significance and purpose of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie can we transform consciously those parts of the superstructure that do not suit the socialist economic base and firmly support new socialist things in every sphere and be true promoters of the proletarian revolution.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is a political and ideological struggle to ensure that marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. a conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat provides a powerful motive force for broadening, deepening and persevering in this movement. this study will also guide us in making the past serve the present in our research into the history of the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole and enable us to derive fairly profound historical experience and lessons conducive to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the emergence of lin piao, as in the case of all other revisionists, was neither an accident nor a question of one person. the lin piao anti-party clique represented a whole class, stemmed from a class root and had a social basis. a study in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat will help us understand deeply what gives rise to revisionism and this will help us carry out better the struggle on all fronts to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

every communist, cadre, worker, peasant, people's liberation army man and intellectual should study, comprehend and grasp the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the study of theory should be closely linked with concrete ideological conditions so that a sustained effort is made to change one's subjective world while changing the objective world.

leading cadres of the party should be in the van in this study and do it well. the basic method for really grasping the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is an assiduous reading of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and it must be done diligently. typical cases should be investigated and studied by combining theory with practice. a number of basic questions should be understood clearly, for example: why class struggle remains in the historical period of socialism, and the laws governing this struggle; why revisionism emerges; why it is necessary for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and how this dictatorship is to be exercised; why it is necessary to adhere to the party's basic line; why it is necessary to strengthen centralized party leadership, and how it should be strengthened.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have

taught many comrades that whether one studies revolutionary theory or not is a question of the line, a matter of principle determining whether one practises marxism or revisionism, and whoever fails to grasp theory loses his bearings in practice. thus they are even more determined to study marxism. there can be no doubt that conscientious mass study of the theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat will promote speedier advances in our country's socialist revolution and construction.

SPRING FESTIVAL

Peking Gets Rich Supply of Spring Festival Goods

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1975)

confectioneries and groceries in peking have been providing heavy shopping crowds with rich supplies for the traditional spring festival which will be due tomorrow.

the customers can go to any of these stores and get whatever they want, such as meat, fish, poultry, eggs, pastries or candies, at reasonable and stable prices.

the festival goods are offered in larger quantities and richer varieties on the peking market than at this time last year. according to the municipal commercial department, some of the rises in supplies are: pork, 10 per cent; beef and mutton, 20 per cent; fish, 8.7 per cent; and fruit, 6.9 per cent.

dozens of varieties of fresh vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, bell peppers and french beans, are available in this inclement winter season.

"in our country, the market thrives, prices are stable, and the people's purchasing power is rising. this forms a sharp contrast with the declining production, growing unemployment, soaring prices and market depression in the capitalist world," said a leading cadre of the tungtan grocery market at the east side of the peking hotel.

"the tungtan grocery market, which expanded its sales volume substantially last year, has handled 12 per cent more sales and sold 22 per cent more

pork in the past few days than at this time last year," he added.

apart from confectioneries and groceries, many other shops are crowded with customers. peking's biggest department store and the tungfeng market in the capital's commercial centre sold three times as many transistor radio sets last month as in january 1974. sales of leather shoes, light-colour cotton prints and fur-lined coats are rising steadily.

the municipal commercial department has provided more supplies in 22 major kinds of clothing than in the spring festival period last year, plus a greater quantity and richer variety of articles of daily use. the supplies of cotton polyester cloth and garment and home-made watches increased 100-300 per cent.

the textile industry produced 72 varieties and designs of fabrics for the spring festival market. the newly opened hsinhsin garment store, the biggest in peking, offers more than 3,400 kinds of clothing made of cotton, wool, silk and chemical fibres.

everywhere children are buying toys and firecrackers.

as the people in all other parts of the country, the workers and commune peasants in peking have seriously implemented the general principle for developing the national economy formulated by chairman mao: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." in 1974, the city hit an all-time high in both industrial output and suburban farm production, laying the material basis for market stability and prosperity.

in terms of total value, the commercial departments laid in last year 8.8 per cent more farm and sideline produce and industrial articles of daily use than in 1973, while total retail volume increased 11.5 per cent. the total value of commodities in storage grew by 21.3 per cent in the course of 1974.

many stores delivered goods to residential quarters for the spring festival. the non-stable foodstuff department of the hsicheng district in peking assigned more than 700 workers and staff members and provided them with 340 motor vehicles and tricycles to deliver foodstuffs to people working on the holidays. fifty-three night stores and 180 stalls and kiosks have been set up in the district for the festival.

the municipal commercial department has sent large quantities of consumer goods to the countryside to meet rural demands.

in the past few years, peking has built or enlarged seven to eight hundred commercial establishments to improve the distribution of stores, restaurants and service centres for the benefit of the people living in all parts of the city.

Shanghai's Amateur Theatrical Groups Ready for Spring Festival Performances

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 10, 1975)

cheerful songs ring through shanghai's factories, government offices, schools, shops and neighbourhood communities and suburban people's communes as amateur theatrical groups rehearse for spring festival performances.

the programmes ranges from instrumental music, songs and dances to short plays and ballads. they vividly portray the great struggle conducted by the workers, peasants and soldiers in the socialist revolution and construction and sing warm praises of the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they are infused with a high militancy and a strong flavour of real life.

the actors, actresses and directors of the city's shanghai opera troupe helped amateur artists from the suburban fenghsien county rehearse a short shanghai opera called "jasmine in blossom". it was a joint creation by amateur artists in the county and members of the shanghai opera troupe who lived and worked there last year. it describes how working women in the countryside combat traditional ideas that despise women and how they play their role in "holding up half of heaven" in farm work.

many factories, schools and neighbourhood communities have their own amateur composers, script-writers and performers. all the 198 rural people's communes on the outskirts and their production brigades have amateur theatrical groups. five city-wide amateur theatrical festivals were held in shanghai to present selections from more than 7,000 programmes created by the masses.

since early 1974, 12 city-wide song festivals and 600 inter-unit songfests have been held in shanghai with half a million people taking part. the participants

presented many songs written and composed by themselves that are full of revolutionary militancy. the rise of large numbers of amateur composers, writers and performers is a result of the country's deep-going revolution in the realm of the superstructure.

at the shanghai no.2 radio factory, a chorus formed by some 20 women workers averaging 48 in age has been singing revolutionary songs for workers, peasants and soldiers in the past few years. one of the veteran women workers said: "cruelly oppressed and exploited in the old society, we workers did not even have enough to eat and wear, let alone entering a theatre. it is only under the leadership of the party and chairman mao that we of the working class are able to mount the stage and become masters of literature and art."

the singing of arias from model revolutionary operas has promoted mass theatrical activities in shanghai. the amateur art troupe of the yimin no. 4 confectionery gave well over 500 performances of excerpts from model revolutionary operas for a total worker and peasant audience of over 100,000.

Kwangtung Provincial Delegation Visits Armymen and Civilians on Hsisha Islands on Spring Festival Eve

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 11, 1975)

a delegation sent by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee visited the hsisha islands and paid warm regards to the people's liberation army units and militiamen there on the eve of the spring festival.

the kwangchow song and dance ensemble, which accompanied the delegation, gave performances for p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen, residents and government functionaries on the yunghsing island where the revolutionary committee of the hsisha, nansha and chungsha islands of kwangtung province is located. the artistes paid fervent tribute to the heroic feats of the armymen, militiamen and fishermen in defending and building the hsisha islands in "ode to the battle on hsisha" and "song from the hearts of the fighters on hsisha" and other song and dance programmes. the performances were warmly appreciated by the armymen and civilians.

during the week-long tour, the delegation visited and paid regards to the armymen and militiamen at the sea defence posts on the tung, shanhu, chenhang and chinyin islands of the hsisha islands, and the artistes gave performances for the defenders.

members of the delegation also inspected ancient temples and stone monuments of historical significance erected by the chinese people on the islands and sites where historical relics of ancient china had been unearthed.

the armymen and civilians on the islands pledged to the delegation that they will do better work to defend and build up the islands.

Spring Festival Supplies Grow in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 11, 1975)

one-third more commodities are being sold here in the current spring festival period than at this time last year.

the stores have laid in rich stocks of goods. compared with the spring festival supplies last year, 11.3 per cent more woolen suits and 100 per cent more woolen fabrics are available to customers in this major industrial city in north china. the supply of wrist watches, sewing machines and cameras rose anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent. meat, poultry, tobacco, wine and candies and fruits all showed increases. some of the supplies even doubled.

a 50-year-old salesman said: "for this holiday period, we have got more than 170,000 pigs to match the purchasing power of the people. this is beyond imagination before liberation."

as production expands, the people's living standards rise steadily. the purchasing power of the people of tientsin has grown at an annual rate of about 10 per cent in the more than eight years since the great proletarian cultural revolution started. goods once beyond the means of the working people now find a ready market among them.

a shop assistant of the people's bazaar, one of the leading ones in tientsin, pointed out: "in the old society, only middle-class people and the rich could afford to wear leather shoes. now they are quite common among the working people. we used to bring in the shoes by push carts, and a stock of a few hundred

pairs would be enough. now we have to get them by a five-ton truck."

under state decisions, retail prices in tientsin have by and large remained the same over the past two decades and have been lowered in the case of some commodities. prices of knitwear, textiles and cultural and educational supplies have been cut by 6.7 per cent, and those of transistor radio sets by over 40 per cent.

a peasant customer buying a pair of woolen trousers at the tientsin department store had this to say: "the new society means happiness in every sense. as production and construction grow we are faring ever better. in the evil old society, spring festival meant the worst time for us poor peasants. the landlords broke in to press for payment of the usurious loans, and the interest was so high that it kept us in debt for life. with a family of five, i am buying not just cotton clothes but woolen ones. worries about food and clothing remain only as a bitter memory of the past."

the brisk market in tientsin is attributable to the consecutive good harvests over the past 13 years and the rapid development of industry. acting on state policy, the commercial department of the city has raised the purchasing prices of vegetables and other farm produce to increase the income of rural communes while keeping retail prices at the same level over a long time.

Chinese Fishing Villages on Eve of Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 11, 1975)

fishermen on the east china coast are celebrating the traditional spring festival with pride in their advances.

the fishermen have brought back catches to the state purchasing stations and will go out to sea again after the holidays. cadres and fishermen are mapping out plans to increase production. on the eve of the festival, stores were thronged with customers buying pork, vegetables and fruit for the family gatherings and parents were getting the children toys and firecrackers. new clothing has been made for the holidays.

in old china poor fishermen awaited the spring festival with dread, for their debts fell due to the local despots. at the time of liberation, more than 100 of the 120 or so fishermen's families of what is now the tungsheng brigade on the north bank of the minchiang estuary in fukien province, which faces taiwan province, had to go begging some part of the year and one-fourth had to sell their wives or children.

take the changes in the life of 74-year-old fisherman lien szu-mei. poor fishermen before liberation were not allowed to settle on land. they lived cramped, waterlogged fishing boats. landlords and local despots forbade them to go ashore or marry people who lived on the land. on the eve of liberation a dozen local families had no living offspring.

in old china his family ate wild vegetables and put on ragged sails and fishing nets as clothing. lien szu-mei's grandmother starved to death on the street. his mother died of sickness, and her body was rolled up in a straw mat to be buried on the common beach. six of the eleven members of his family had died by the time of liberation.

now the 17 members of his family, including his three sons and their wives, who all go fishing, eat adequately for only one-fourth of their combined income. they built three new two-storied brick and tile houses with balconies and 17 spacious rooms. the old fisherman receives a monthly pension from the production brigade, although his children can support him.

almost nine out of ten of the 429 families in the fishing village also live in new brick and tile houses, and others intend to build new houses.

to help the fishermen settle on land, people's governments in such localities supply them with such building materials as timber, cement, bricks and tiles. the fishing areas have set up primary and middle schools and run hospitals and clinics. fishermen in many places are growing grain and raising livestock on islands and near the coast.

fishermen took the road of collectivization after liberation and there has been rapid progress thanks to the strength of the collective. the tungsheng brigade has replaced small boats with bigger vessels. it now has 44 motorized junks, over 50 shoal detectors and 44 hoists to haul in the bigger nets now in use. fishing brigades along the fukien coast now have nearly 2,000 motorized junks and many purse-seiners operating with lighting ships.

fishing used to be limited to the minchiang river. the fishermen now also work offshore. the brigade's

catches are 20 times those of the early post-liberation days and it provides the state with at least 5,000 tons of marine proudcts a year.

the income of the commune members has increased and now averages 900 yuan annually for offshore fishermen. the production brigade has a public accumulation fund of over 7 million yuan and sufficient cash reserves to sustain the brigade's 3,000 members for two years.

the state allocated loans so the brigade could make new boats, and cut the price of diesel oil and fishing apparatus on several occasions.

Armymen-Civilian Get-Togethers in China on Occasion of Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

happy get-togethers were held throughout china on the eve of the traditional spring festival attended by people of various nationalities, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and militiamen.

at a gathering at shaoshan, mao ti-chiu, secretary of the shaoshan brigade party branch who attended the first session of the 4th national people's congress in peking, told the armymen and peasants present about the magnificent congress and encouraged them to work hard and strive for the realization of the fighting tasks set by the congress.

at a gathering in heilungkiang province, ku pen-hsing, secretary of the party branch of the aihwei production brigade of aihwei county and deputy to the fourth national people's congress, gave a report to the commanders and fighters of the seventh company of a p.l.a. unit stationed locally on the documents adopted at the congress. together they reviewed the excellent internal and external situation and criticized lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of surrendering to revisionism and betraying the nation in connection with the history of old tsarist aggression against china and the current struggle on the borders. they resolved to raise their revolutionary vigilance and build the border areas into a bastion of iron for opposing and preventing revisionism.

at a get-together held in shansi province, li shun-ta and shen chi-lan, national model labourers and deputies to the fourth national people's congress, recalled how

armymen and civilians shared weal and woe and fought in unity in the war years. all those present at the get-together pledged to further strengthen army-civilian unity and strive for still greater victories under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the great leader chairman mao calls on the whole nation to learn from the people's liberation army and the liberation army to learn from the people of the whole country. the armymen and civilians took the get-togethers as good opportunities to learn from each other.

at such get-togethers held in former revolutionary bases, many veteran red armymen, red guards and demobilized armymen expressed their determination to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and dedicate their life to communism. together with young cadres and soldiers, a group of veteran red armymen in shensi province studied chairman mao's teaching "we should maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end." they were determined to carry forward the yenan spirit, and win fresh victories in the socialist revolution and construction and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in anhwei province, a group of demobilized armymen who have maintained revolutionary vigour and made contributions to the building of mountain areas were commended at a meeting attended by family members of revolutionary martyrs and of servicemen and disabled armymen. the meeting was held at the yunling people's commune, the site of the headquarters of the former new fourth army.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and people of various nationalities in the coastal and border areas pledged to further strengthen the army-civilian joint defence and safeguard their socialist motherland.

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TAIWAN

Taiwan Laboring People in Utter Poverty

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1975)

the masses of labouring people in taiwan province find life increasingly difficult as the economy continues to deteriorate under the rule of the chiang kai-shek clique.

hit by the economic crisis in the capitalist world, thousands of factories in taiwan stopped work or closed down and unemployment grew sharply over the past year.

according to an estimate published in taiwan papers, well over a hundred thousand workers in taipei lost their jobs in that period. the textile and electronics industries, the largest employers in taiwan, fired over 30 per cent of their total labour force. fifty thousand workers were thrown out of work in changhua, when 80 weaving mills stopped operation.

tha taiwan paper "independence evening post" said that large numbers of workers were fired without any discharge payment and even the wages due of them were not paid. they now live in utter poverty. kung mo-yu, an unemployed worker in pingtung county, searched for a job in taipei, taoyuan, tanshui and other cities and could not find any to support his family. with an empty stomach, he fainted in a taipei street.

taiwan papers also disclosed that many more workers are only semi-employed and they get only about 50 to 70 per cent of their pay or even less because the factories do not operate full time.

on the other hand, prices in taiwan are soaring. according to a figures disclosed by the chiang kai-shek clique, the consumer goods price index in taiwan for the january-october period last year was 50.47 per cent higher than that for the same 1973 period. the prices of rice, flour, edible oil, coal, running water, electricity and other items all rose by big margins and some were doubled. agricultural tax in taiwan went up over 50 per cent last year, taiwan papers disclosed.

taiwan papers reported that family expenditure for housing, medicine and education increased sharply. the registration fee in taiwan hospitals is up from two to ten taiwan dollars and the poor people can not afford medical treatment. a family usually has to spend one-third or half of its income on house rent

and finds it difficult to manage a living with the rest of the money. a primary school pupil has to pay 1,300 taiwan dollars every term for tuition and other fees while the monthly wage of an ordinary worker is no more than 600 taiwan dollars.

eighty per cent of the peasants in taiwan are heavily in debt and find the going very tough. chiang cheng-tsu, a peasant in kuanhsi township of hsinchu county, was forced by poverty to sell his seven children.

in the past year, workers, peasants and students in taiwan province waged struggles against the chiang kai-shek clique. according to taiwan papers, slow-downs and strikes took place in kaohsiung, taipei, keelung, ilan and other cities. last february, 8,000 dockers in kaohsiung staged a slow-down in protest against soaring prices and demanded more pay. when the keelung garment factory closed down last september, it did not give the workers any discharge payment. this roused strong opposition among the workers, who went to the keelung municipal "government" to lodge their protest.

taiwan papers also disclosed that the chiang kai-shek clique sent policemen to forcibly pull down people's houses which were regarded as "harmful to the scenery". the labouring people rose against this. on december 26 last year, when over 170 policemen sent by the "local court" and "police bureau" in kaohsiung went to demolish the houses of more than 300 poor families, women and children guarded their homes with wooden sticks and gave a police chief a good beating. they also stormed into a local "government" office and destroyed doors and windows there.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

belgian foreign minister van elslande sent a message on february 7 to foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, expressing deep sympathy on the earthquake in the southern part of liaoning province, northeast china. the message reads:

Learnt with deep regret of the earthquake in liaoning province. on behalf of the belgian government and people, i extend profound sympathy to the afflicted people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Callaghan Sends Message of Sympathy to Chiao Kuan-hua on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

british secretary of state for foreign affairs james callaghan has sent a message to foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, extending sincere sympathy on the earthquake in the southern part of liaoning province, northeast china. the message reads:

i have read with distress the report of the earthquake in liaoning province on 4 february. on behalf of the british government i extend our sincere sympathy to your government and the people of the area.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1975)

dahomeyan president mathieu kerekou received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to dahomey ku hsiao-po in cotonou on february 7, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou En-lai on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

finnish prime minister kalevi sorsa sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 7 expressing deep sympathy on the earthquake in the southern part of liaoning province, northeast china. the message reads:

shocked by the news about the disastrous calamity befallen the province of liaoning, i wish to express to your excellency on behalf of the finnish government and on my own behalf our deeply felt sympathy.

CHINA AND FRANCE

President Giscard d'Estaing Sends Message of Condolences to Chairman Chu Teh on Earthquake in Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

french president valery giscard d'estaing sent a message on february 7 to chairman chu teh, expressing sincere condolences on the earthquake in liaoning province, northeast china. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the earthquake in north china. i extend to your excellency my sincere condolences and my deep sympathy for the families of the victims of this catastrophe.

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CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Honored at Calcutta Tea Party

(NCNA-English Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1975)

a tea party was given by the all-india kotnis memorial committee and the india-china friendship association to warmly welcome the chinese table tennis delegation here yesterday.

leader chao cheng-hung, deputy leaders hsu yin-sheng, cheng min-chih and chen pin, and some members of the chinese delegation attended the tea party.

present at the tea party were more than 200 indian friends including b.k. basu, chairman of the all-india kotnis memorial committee, biswas, chairman of the west bengal state branch of the committee, k. mitra, president of the india-china friendship association of calcutta district.

basu and chao cheng-hung spoke at the tea party.

indian youth presented the chinese guests with red roses. firmly holding the hands of their chinese guests some indian friends said: "were it not for the language barrier, we could really have said a lot to each other." biswas who visited china last year and other indian friends sang the chinese song "the east is red" in chinese and hindi.

the tea party was permeated throughout with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and indian peoples.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Foreign Minister on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

japanese foreign minister kiich miyazawa on february 7 sent a message to chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, extending sympathy to the people affected by the strong earthquake in the southern part of china's liacning province. the message reads:

on learning recently of a strong earthquake in the liaoning peninsula of your country, i am much concerned about the disaster. i extend to your government and people, particularly to the people in the affected area, my heartfelt sympathy.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leaders Send Message of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders on Earthquake in Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kim il, premier of the administration council, sent a message of sympathy on february 6 to chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh, and premier chou en-lai in connection with the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province, extending deep sympathy and consolation to the people of the affected area. the message reads:

we heard the news that a strong earthquake occurred in yingkou and haicheng in the southern part of liaoning province, china, on february 4.

we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, the korean people and in our own name, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the people of the earthquake-stricken area.

we are convinced that, under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the fraternal chinese people will recover from the earthquake damages at an early date and stabilize the life of the people of the earthquake-stricken area.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Back from Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1975)

the chinese government economic delegation led by vice-minister of communications tao chi arrived back here by air today at the end of a friendly visit to nepal.

among those meeting the delegation at the airport were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications.

y.k. silwal, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nepalese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Maritime Transport Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1975)

the netherlands maritime transport delegation left here by air today. leader of the delegation is h.j.h. janssen, director general of shipping of the ministry of transport, water control and public works.

yesterday, the delegation and the chinese side initialled an agreement on maritime transport between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of the netherlands. while in china, the dutch guests visited kwangchow and shanghai.

the guests were seen off at the airport by wang pao-shan, director of the water transportation bureau of the chinese ministry of communications, and dutch ambassador to china j. vixseboxse and his wife.

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CHINA AND NIGERIA

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Ends Friendly Visit to Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, Feb. 9, 1975)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china left here for senegal by air today after concluding a friendly visit to nigeria.

present at the airport to see the chinese troupe off were officials of the ministry of information of the nigerian federal government.

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu was also present.

yesterday, henry adefope, federal commissioner for labour, on behalf of the federal government of nigeria, received shen chieh, leader, tang yun-wu, deputy leader, and some members of the visiting troupe, and had a friendly conversation with them.

the acrobatic troupe visited the lagos university on the same day.

on the evening of february 7, ambassador feng yu-chiu gave a reception for the visit of the wuhan acrobatic troupe here.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President's Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

president fazal elahi chaudhry of pakistan sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, on february 6 expressing his heartfelt sympathies and condolences on the earthquake in the southern part of liaoning province, china. the message reads:

i have learnt with a deep sense of sorrow the tragic news of the destruction caused by the strong earthquake which has hit north-east china. the government and the people of pakistan join me in extending to your excellency and to the people affected by this calamity our heartfelt sympathies and condolences.

Pakistan Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto on february 6 sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing his heartfelt sympathies and condolences for the earthquake in the southern part of liaoning province, china. the message reads:

i am deeply shocked and grieved by the devastation caused by the violent earthquake which has struck north-east china. on behalf of the people and government of pakistan and on my own behalf, i offer our heartfelt sympathies and solicitude to your excellency and, through you, to the chinese government and the people of the afflicted area.

Pakistan Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Foreign Minister on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed on february 6 sent a message of sympathy to chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, extending his heartfelt sympathy on the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

the earthquake disaster which has hit northeast china has filled us with a deep sense of shock and grief. please accept on behalf of the people and the government of pakistan and on my own behalf our heartfelt sympathies on this tragic occurrence.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Doctors Leave Peking for Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

dr. wu ying-kai and another chinese doctor left here for the philippines yesterday to attend the opening ceremony of the philippine heart centre at the invitation of madame imelda romualdez marcos, wife of the philippine president.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Dakar

(NCNA-English Dakar, Feb. 9, 1975)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader and tang yun-wu as deputy leader arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to senegal.

present at the airport to welcome the troupe were amadou aly diaw, director of the department on arts and literature of the senegalese ministry of culture; bacard ba, deputy-director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and leading members of the literary and art circles here.

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association Holds Annual Meeting

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 11, 1975)

the sri lanka-china friendship association held its 22nd annual general meeting on february 9 and elected the new office bearers.

deputy minister of planning ratne deshapriya senanayake was elected president of the association.

the annual meeting declared in a resolution that friendship between sri lanka and china and their people during past year "has been strengthened by friendly exchanges in the fields of culture and sports and also in the economic and trade relations based on mutual interests". it wished this friendship deepen and flourish in the years ahead.

the meeting also praised china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and hailed the successful convocation of china's fourth national people's congress.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzania Strides Forward

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an article entitled "tanzania strides forward" written by the chinese journalist delegation which recently visited that country. following is a summary of the article.

after visiting tanzania, the chinese journalist delegation came to know how the tanzanian people are strengthening independence and building their country by relying on their own strength and hard struggle. they are striding ahead.

the whole nation works for agricultural development

on arriving in tanzania, we at once saw that the whole nation is striving hard to increase agricultural production.

in october last year, president julius k. nyerere called on the people to build up agricultural production and said that everyone capable of working should put their energy into producing grain and try hard to develop self-reliance. in some places we visited, leading members and heads of regions were directing work in the fields. filled with enthusiasm, the peasants are harrowing and sowing; making full use of their after school spare time, teachers and students are busy opening up waste land. the chief editor of the tanzanian "daily news" said: "the tanzanian government mobilizes peoples from all walks of life to make great efforts in agricultural production because we can not

live on imported grain. we found that some big powers made use of our difficulties by threatening that they would agree to sell us grain only if we changed our stand on a number of important international problems. we can not do that. we are determined to rely on our own strength and strive hard to provide our own needs."

as early as february 1967, when the "arusha declaration" was published, the emphasis was placed on developing the national economy by the country's own strength and treating agriculture as an important measure in that development. the declaration clearly pointed out: "independence means self-reliance", and "agriculture is the basis of development". after the declaration was issued, the tanzanian government adopted many measures to aid agricultural development, especially grain production. one of the important steps was to gradually concentrate thousands upon thousands of isolated peasants together. this measure was designed to improve ploughing methods and raise agricultural output. at present, some 6 million peasants, or about half the total polulation, have been brought together in several villages.

in the arusha region we visited marev village, which consists of 74 households having over 500 people, a labour force of 160 and one tractor. corn is the main crop. in the year 1973 to 1974, it planted 270 acres to corn and harvested 300,000 kilogrammes, half of which was sold to the state; the other half, excepting grain reserves, was distributed among the villagers. in addition to the grain, the village received 210,000 tanzanian shillings. we were there in the corn harvest time and the village-owned grain storerooms were piled high with corn. the village had had to build new storerooms, responding to the call of the government for more grain production, the village extended land planted to corn to 300 acres and also expanded side-line production on a larger scale in the 1974-75 crop year.

along with the improvement in grain production, the tanzanian government also pays much attention to developing traditional economic plants. in tanga region, we visited a nationalized sisal plantation employing 3,000 workers on 10,000 hectares of land. at the plantation, we felt we were looking at a vast green sea. the thick green leave looked like sharp swords pointing to the sky.

after independence, the tanzanian government adopted a series of steps in 1963 which changed the "eternal right" to land of all foreign plantations to a limited time period; set up the "tanzanian sisal plant company" in october 1967; nationalized 6 big foreign companies in november 1967 and at the same

time took over most of the stock of the 33 other foreign companies; took over 22 foreign plantations in november 1973.

sisal has always been one of tanzania's most important exports. while taking over or buying out foreign sisal plantations and companies, the tanzanian government established one sisal plant mill after another and replanted some of the sisal plantations with different plants in order to gradually diversify the economy.

building industry in arduous struggle

during our stay in tanzania, we visited a number of small and medium-sized national industries set up by the tanzanian government and people with their own national resources.

near dar es salaam, we visited a salt field opened up by 38 young people who had voluntarily come last june from big cities to this desolate place to make a contribution to national development. after looking over the simple "salt-works" they had built, the first thing that attracted our attention was a large tract of salt-pans they were irrigating day and night.

tanzania is rich in diamonds that are big, varied and of good quality. after independence, and especially following the "arusha declaration" in 1967, the government took restrictive measures against the foreign companies, expressing the tanzanian people's determination to build their own factories. the ilinga diamond mine we visited had been built in these circumstances. in the staff of 450 functionaries and workers, there were only four foreign technicians. the manager and six deputy-managers are all tanzanians. the workers put some polished diamonds on a smooth table for us to look at through magnifying glasses. what a wonderful kaleidoscope of colours exclamation the manager told us about the factory, pointing out that from its establishment in 1967 up to 1973 about a thousand skilled workers had been trained there.

in zanzibar, we visited a leather and shoe factory and a sugar refinery using national resources which were also set up and run by the local people. in the leather and shoe factory workshops, we saw the shearing, drying, oiling and polishing processes which were all being skillfully carried out by the local people.

in the more than ten years since independence, tanzania has achieved remarkable successes in transforming foreign enterprises and in building up small and medium-

sized national industries. during the period of the first five year plan alone, beside the nationalization in various forms of a number of foreign enterprises, over 50 factories were set up to lay a foundation for the further development of an independent national industrial system.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolences to Premier Chou on Earthquake in Liaoning, Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

trinidad and tobago prime minister eric williams sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 7, expressing profound sympathy with the chinese government and people on the earthquake in liaoning province, northeast china. the message reads:

i deeply regret that in this message of appreciation of your government's hospitality and friendliness on my recent visit to your country affording me an opportunity of friendly and indepth exchange of views on many significant questions including united nations university, i must offer you, your government and the chinese people my profound sympathy on the tragic loss of life and serious material damage suffered in the recent earthquake. the government and people of trinidad and tobago stand in solidarity with the government and people of the people's republic of china in their hour of trial as well as in their relentless search for a better life.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Huynh Tan Phat Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou En-lai on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 6, extending heartfelt sympathy to the people in the earthquake-stricken area in the southern part of china's liaoning province.

the message reads: "on learning of a strong earthquake which occurred in china's liaotung peninsular on february 4, 1975, i,.on behalf of the people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, extend my heartfelt sympathy to you and, through you, to the people of the disaster area."

Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou En-lai on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1975)

pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 7, extending heartfelt sympathy to the people in the earthquake area in the southern part of china's liaoning province.

the message reads: "on learning of a strong earthquake which occurred in the yingkou-haicheng area in the southern part of liaoning province on february 4, 1975, on behalf of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, i convey to you,. and, through you, to the people of the disaster area my heartfelt sympathy."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Handball Team Plays First Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1975)

the yugoslav handball team played the first friendly match in its china visit with the men's handball team of the chinese people's liberation army in the capital indoor stadium this afternoon.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the department concerned, were among those present at the match. they met with djordje peklic, leader of the yugoslav handball team, before the match started.

watching the match were also yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy here.

the yugoslav handball team is one of the outstanding teams in the world and this is its first visit to china. as the players of the two countries marched into the court hand in hand, the 18,000 spectators greeted them with warm applauses.

shortly after the match began, no. 5 of the guest team, bogosav peric, scored a jump shot to put his team one up. the p.l.a. team organized an offensive and soon equalized. the score tied on two occasions within eleven minutes. however, the gap widened gradually due to the formidable defense, good teamwork and fast attacks on the part of the yugoslav team. the first half ended 16:4 in favour of the guest team. in the second half, the p.l.a. team, employing the double screen tactic, mounted fastbreaks and scored a number of beautiful shots. but it lost the match 12:35.

the good skill and fine sportsmanship shown by the players of both countries drew round after round of warm applause.

Yugoslav Football Team Plays First Match in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 11, 1975)

the yugoslav olympic football team played the first friendly match in its china visit with the shanghai football team in the chiangwan stadium here this afternoon in front of more than 40,000 appreciative spectators.

prior to the match, a welcoming ceremony was arranged jointly by the chinese football association and the shanghai branch of the association. among those attending the ceremony and watching the match were tone florjancic, leader of the team and vice-president of the yugoslav football association, huang tao, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and liu ping-chen, a leading member of the shanghai physical culture and sports commission.

in today's match, the yugoslav team, the champion in 1974 european championships, showed good teamwork, fast speed and a combination of long passes, high lobs and relentless offensive, and delighted the spectators with a number of hard drives in front of the mouth of the host goal.

the young squad of shanghai, while strengthening its defence, mounted courageous counter-attacks and threatened the guest team from time to time.

the match proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries. the good skill and fine sportsmanship shown by both sides drew round after round of warm applause from the spectators. the match ended 1:0 in favour of the guest team.

the yugoslav team arrived in shanghai from peking by air yesterday and was honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai branch of the chinese football association in the evening.

WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Chinese Women's Table Tennis Team Wins World Title

(NCNA-English Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1975)

china captured the women's team title at the current 33rd world table tennis championships by defeating south korea 3:2 in the finals here today.

results of the contest:

chang li -- lee ailesa 2:0 (21:18, 21:14)
ko hsin-ai -- chung hyun sook 2:1 (19:21, 21:10, 22:20)
hu yu-lan/ko hsin-ai -- lee ailesa/chung hyun sook 0:2 (15:21, 21:23)
chang li -- chung hyun sook 0:2 (16:21, 20:22)
ko hsin-ai -- lee ailesa 2:0 (21:14, 21:10)

this is the second time for the chinese women's team to have won the world title.

China Wins Men's Team Title at 33rd WTTC

(NCNA-English Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1975)

china captured the men's team title at the 33rd world table tennis championships here this evening by defeating yugoslavia 5:3.

this is the fifth time for the chinese men's team to have won this title.

Team Events Conclude at 33rd WTTC with China Winning Men's, Women's Team Titles

(NCNA-English Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1975)

team events at the current world table tennis championships have now ended here today after five days of keen competitions with china winning the men's and women's team titles.

this is the second time since 1965 that chinese players have simultaneously captured both men's and women's team titles at the world table tennis championships.

following its 3:0 victory over hungary, fourth place winner at the previous championships, in the team semi-finals yesterday, the chinese women's team today defeated the defending world champion south korea 3:2 in the finals. after beating the world title holder sweden 5:2 in yesterday's semi-finals, the chinese men's team went on to score a 5:3 victory over yugoslavia in today's finals. yugoslavia was runner-up. this is the second time that yugoslavia has won second place in world table tennis championships. last time it was in 1939 at the 13th world championships.

today, the newly-built calcutta stadium was packed with table tennis enthusiasts watching in high spirits the finals for top team standings. round after round of stormy applause burst out in the stadium for the players' fighting spirit and their thrill-packed competition. deafening applause broke out after the chinese players won the men's and women's team titles. spectators and table tennis players from many countries and regions waved warmly to the chinese players who waved back in acknowledgement of their greetings. the chinese players stressed that win or loss in a contest is temporary but friendship will remain forever. taking part in the team competition of the current world championships, they have learned many things from the players of other countries. they have pledged themselves to continue to implement the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" modestly learn from the players of other countries and strive to gain friendship as well as good results in competitions.

since its arrival here, the chinese table tennis delegation has maintained extensive contacts with friends in the world table tennis circles. they renewed friendship and swapped table tennis technique. leaders of the chinese delegation called on siddhartha shankar ray, chairman of the organising committee of the current world championships and chief minister of the indian state of west bengal, and were accorded a warm welcome by indian-chinese friendship organisations and indian people. the chinese delegation deeply realized that through the current world championships,

the friendship between the chinese people and players with the people and players of other countries and regions would assuredly be further consolidated and developed.

competition for third and fourth places in the men's and women's team events was also very tense. results of the two matches were decided only after they were extended to maximum games. in its fierce tussle lasting three and a half hours, the swedish men's team defeated czechoslovakia 5:4 to win third place, relegating the czechoslovak team to fourth place. the japanese women's team came third after beating hungary 3:2. hungary placed fourth.

in the men's team competition, hungary defeated japan 5:1 winning fifth and sixth places respectively. the soviet union beat west germany 5:0 winning seventh and eighth places respectively. france defeated south korea 5:2 winning ninth and tenth places respectively. romania defeated england 5:3 winning eleventh and twelfth places respectively. indonesia won from denmark 5:1 winning thirteenth and fourteenth places respectively. india defeated austria 5:2 winning fifteenth and sixteenth places respectively.

in the women's team contest, england defeated the soviet union 3:1 winning fifth and sixth places respectively. yugoslavia defeated czechoslovakia 3:2 winning seventh and eighth places respectively. romania defeated west germany 3:1 winning ninth and tenth places respectively. france defeated sweden 3:2 winning eleventh and twelfth places respectively. bulgaria defeated poland 3:0 winning thirteenth and fourteenth places respectively. indonesia defeated india 3:0 winning fifteenth and sixteenth places respectively.

through competition and contacts, table tennis players from the third world countries have strengthened their friendship. they have played every match in real earnest and displayed good sportsmanship. quite a number of players have improved their skill and chalked up good results at the world championships. the men's team standings of nigeria, kenya and palestine have all exceeded what these countries had achieved at the last world championships. making its debut at the world championships, the men's team of sri lanka won three games in the second-stage competition to place 38th.

the individual events of the current world championships are scheduled to begin from february 12.

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REFORMING THE STUDY OF ANCIENT HISTORY

Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and Reform of Ancient History

by

Yang K'uan (杨宽)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 7, 1975)

The great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political struggle as well as an ideological struggle for upholding Marxism and opposing revisionism, and is also a great struggle through which the proletariat uses Marxism to occupy the whole sphere of the superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law. At present, the movement is oriented for popularized, deep-going and sustained development, and hundreds of millions of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have played the part of the main force. An excellent situation full of vigor and vitality has emerged on the theoretical front. The ranks of the mass Marxist theorists are constantly growing and progressing, and the professional theorists are in the process of further integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have effectively pushed the revolution in education in the department of arts and urged the teachers and students in the department of arts to further implement the policy of taking society as the factory, penetratingly criticize and repudiate the pro-Confucianist and anti-Legalist thought within the sphere of the various branches of learning and reform the old academic systems.

The sphere of history has always been the important battlefront of political struggle and ideological struggle. For a long time, this sphere had been dominated by the ideological system that worshipped Confucianism and opposed Legalism. This was of course so before liberation.

After liberation, over the course of seventeen years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to interference and sabotage from the revisionist line, this battlefront was still stubbornly occupied by this reactionary ideological system which was especially deep-rooted in the branch of medieval history. After the dynamic great proletarian cultural revolution and especially in the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, earth-shaking changes have taken place in the branch of historical studies. The workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the rostrum to deliver lectures on the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, criticized and repudiated the Confucian books, annotated the Legalist writings, summed up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, adhered to the policy of "making the past serve the present" as instructed by Chairman Mao, and directed the brunt of struggle straight at Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the source of its reactionary ideology--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Meanwhile, they have also dealt devastating blows on the pro-Confucianist and anti-Legalist thought in the sphere of ancient history, thus causing the old system of studying ancient history to crumble and disintegrate and opening up a broad road forward for the reform of this branch of learning.

"There is no construction without destruction." "Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction." The revolutionary mass criticism has effectively destroyed the old system that worships Confucianism and opposes Legalism in ancient history, and a brand-new Marxist system for the study of ancient history is being built. The broad masses have used the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method not only to sum up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, but also to sum up the historical experience of class struggle in various historical periods. They have not only collectively compiled the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism but also begun to compile in a well-organized and well-planned manner the general history of China to reverse once again the history that had been reversed. A battle of the masses for reforming the branch of ancient history has already been unfolded. With the science of history brought back to the hands of the laboring people, the makers of history, it can bring its enormous power into play as never before, make better use of the past to serve the present, and render service to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the actual struggle in the period of socialist revolution, and to conducting education in ideological and political line. We professional theorists must take part in this battle to reform the branch of ancient history and in the collective compilation of the general history of China, and integrate ourselves closer with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Only through participating in the revolutionary practice of the masses, politically accepting re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers and vocationally studying once again can we further transform our own world outlook and make due contributions toward reforming historical studies.

Read and study seriously to have a good grasp of Marxism. Making efforts in mastering the theoretical weapon, applying the Marxist viewpoint, upholding class analysis and opposing the idealist conception of history holds the most important key to reforming this branch of ancient history. As professional theorists, we must firmly bear in mind the lessons learned from our emphasizing historical data, slighting theory, attaching importance to scholastic textual research and neglecting class analysis in the old way of studying history. The neglect of class analysis and of the great role of the laboring people as the makers of history is a fundamental cause of the mistakes emerging in the old way of studying ancient history. Engels pointed out, "All struggles in history, be they carried out in the political, religious or philosophical sphere or in any other ideological sphere, are actually striking manifestations of class struggle in various societies to a greater or lesser extent." The thought of any thinker is invariably a product to meet the need of the struggle a given period, a given class or a given political line. In the past, however, in the study of certain thinkers, we often attached importance to their philosophical thought but neglected their political thought. We often paid attention to distinguishing whether they were materialists or idealists, but made no analysis from the plane of struggle between the two political lines. We often divided their thoughts into outlook on nature, historical view, theory of knowledge, political thought and social thought, into many sectors for isolated and static analysis, but did not lay hold of their inner and essential links and did not consider problems from the ideological and political line. Consequently, it was inevitable for us to make mistakes in our analysis and study.

For example, the erroneous conclusion drawn by us in the past in regard to philosopher Hsün is a striking case in point. In the past, we had not paid attention to exploring and discussing the political thought of philosopher Hsün. We had not made an in-depth study of his political essays "Wang Pa" and "Wang Chih," much less had we analyzed them against the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism at that time. In the past, we did analyze the outlook on nature and theory of knowledge in philosopher Hsün's essays "T'ien Lun," "Chieh Pi," etc., but we had not clearly analyzed what political line his philosophical thought served. Because of this, we were unable to clear away the clouds of confusion that had for a long time been spread by the reactionary classes, and clearly identify his true look. We erroneously included him in the Confucian school and erroneously thought that there were two major factions--the materialist faction and the idealist faction--in the Confucian school, with philosopher Hsün representing the materialist faction of the Confucian school. This has distorted the political stand of this outstanding Legalist thinker, confused the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and played the role of embellishing the reactionary Confucian school. We have learned from this a profound lesson which is that without making class analysis politically and without analyzing and studying history from the plane of the two-line struggle, serious mistakes would be made. In the course of taking part in work to reform this branch of learning, we must firmly bear in mind this lesson.

To firmly adhere to the correct orientation of Marxism and dialectics and to boycott and overcome idealism of all descriptions and any form of metaphysics is another key to reforming the study of ancient history. The use of metaphysical methods to cut up historical phenomena into many strips and pieces for isolated and static analysis is a shortcoming commonly seen in the old way of studying ancient history. Chairman Mao points out, "The productive forces, practice and the economic base generally play the principal and decisive role; whoever denies this is not a materialist. But it must also be admitted that in certain conditions, such aspects as the relations of production, theory and the superstructure in turn manifest themselves in the principal and decisive role." In the study of ancient history, we must see the principal and decisive role of the productive forces, theory and the economic base as well as the relations of production, theory and the superstructure which in turn manifest themselves in the principal and decisive role at a given historical period. However, when we compiled the general history of China, epochal history or history about each historical period, we often adopted the stereotyped method of arranging it under the three sectors of politics, economics and culture, but were unable to analyze deeply and carefully the inner-connection and inter-action of these three sectors. We often paid attention to the role of the productive forces, the economic base and the practice of struggle but neglected the reaction arising from the relations of production, the superstructure and theory under given conditions.

For example, because we failed to understand clearly in the past the relationships of the founding and development of the Legalist theory of early Ch'in with the implementation of political reforms by the newly emerging landlord class and its political practice to consummate unification, we could not give the progressive role of the Legalist school the necessary historical affirmation. The Legalists of early Ch'in, ranging from Li K'uei and Shang Yang to philosopher Hsün and Han Fei, constantly summed up experience in the practice of struggle. They had summed up the historical experience of the struggle between those for and against political reforms at the initial stage and also constantly summed up the historical experience of the struggle between those for and against restoration at the latter stage. They had formulated theoretically a Legalist line for consummating unification and consolidating the dictatorship of the landlord class. As a consequence, when the decisive war was fought in the last years of the period of the Warring States, the Legalist line finally scored a decisive victory, and Ch'in Shih Huang came forward to consummate the historic task of unification and to complete the founding of the unified, centralist feudal state. The Legalist writings of early Ch'in, be they the Records of Lord Shang, the Works of Philosopher Hsün and the Works of Philosopher Han Fei, all called for the building of a unified, centralist feudal state, and all sorts of theories were for attaining this goal. In the Works of Philosopher Han Fei, such theories had developed a more perfect Legalist line. Therefore, Ch'in Shih Huang put it into practice and scored his success. This fully showed the progressive role of the Legalist theory in history.

Therefore, when compiling the new ancient history of China, we must run contrary to the old system and give prominence to the role of the Legalist thought in practice. At the same time, we also should attach importance to the role played by the new relations of production in giving impetus to the development of productive forces after the various states implemented political reforms to help change the relations of production in the early part of the period of the Warring States.

The above represents some rudimentary knowledge after my recent participation in the discussion conducted by the contingent of workers' theorists on the compilation of the general history of China. From now on, I must further participate in this battle for reforming the study of ancient history. Through the practice of struggle, I must further raise my own knowledge, further transform my own world outlook, and continue to contribute my strength to the revolution in education.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

It Is Good To Run Socialist Agricultural Colleges This Way

- a profile of the on-the-spot meeting for studying the experience of the Ch'ao Agricultural College in education revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 17, 1975)

In our socialist country, agricultural colleges should be run in the countryside. They should train a new type of peasants with socialist consciousness and knowledge of science and technology, and should render service to the development of the economic base of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This direction has long been defined. Then how should this kind of a school be operated? Are there at present experience and examples in this field? Yes, and one of the examples is the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College of Liaoning.

In the last ten days of December 1974, the relevant leadership departments convened here an on-the-spot conference. With the Party's basic line taken as the key link, this conference seriously studied the instructions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and revolution in education, made an in-depth criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, exchanged and studied the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and laid emphasis on studying the question of how to better serve the economic base of socialism.

During the short session lasting eight days, the responsible comrades of the departments of education, agriculture and forestry departments from all parts of the country and the representatives of agricultural and forestry colleges and schools and other types of colleges, middle schools and primary schools totalling over 320 persons heard the speeches of the responsible comrades of the relevant departments, the report by the secretary of the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College to present their experience and speeches by the representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, graduates and in-school students and teachers. They also visited the Tachai-type fields reclaimed by the teachers and students on the banks of the Taling River and in the mountain valleys, the pig farms, veterinary science stations and dormitories built by the teachers and students themselves, and attended some forums. After hearing whether others said and inspecting, thinking over and comparing things here, the representatives all said that they had been greatly enlightened and educated and deeply touched. Some said, "The experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is to us like a loud cry or a sharp slap that encourages to take the new road with big strides in the revolution in education from now on." Some said, "Looking at these new things is like inhaling a gust of fresh oxygen that sobers one up and arouses one spiritually." Some said, "Our attending this

on-the-spot conference is like attending a study class in Chairman Mao's educational line or a class in the Party's basic line, or reading a big-character poster roundly criticizing the revisionist educational line." Many representatives held that the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College was of strategic significance to the thorough reform of the old educational system, to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to the gradual narrowing down of the three major gaps. The experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College will surely give great impetus and a big push to the revolution in education.

To Learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, It Is Necessary To Move the Agricultural College to the Countryside

In learning from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, what should be learned? The representatives said, "To run an agricultural college in the city is really nonsense! Like the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, we must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's directive and bring all agricultural colleges to the countryside, to the midst of poor and lower-middle peasants, and to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside!"

The representatives of some agricultural colleges that had not been moved to the countryside said, "Chairman Mao had long ago instructed that all agricultural colleges ought to be moved to the countryside. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, this basically had not been implemented for a long time. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, this directive of Chairman Mao's is in the course of being implemented, but there have been setbacks and acute struggles. We must thoroughly criticize the revisionist line in education, seriously carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's directive and resolutely remove the agricultural colleges to the countryside. It is impossible to thoroughly transform the agricultural college without removing them to the countryside." The representatives said, "Whether or not the agricultural colleges are removed to the countryside is not just a question of a site but a question of whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education is carried out."

The representative of an agricultural and forestry college said, "The great part of our college is in the city and the small part of it is the branch college in the countryside. Compared with the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, this obviously is not a thorough-going revolutionary method but a method marked by a vacillation and patching up." She said, "Chairman Mao teaches us, 'People must have a bit of spirit.' Others do have such spirit. The Party committee secretary took the lead in removing his whole family to the countryside. The old professor also had his family brought over to the countryside. Why are we unable to do the same? We should emulate the spirit of thorough-going revolution displayed by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and have the whole school removed to this great revolutionary curcible of the countryside."

Would it do to remove an agricultural college in its original form from the city to the countryside? The Shenyang Agricultural College, the forerunner of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, was removed to four separate places for decentralized operation in accordance with the decision of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee. Everyone was of the opinion that this method of decentralized operation of school in the countryside was a better experience. Natural conditions vary with different areas in a province. Taking Liaoning for instance, the climate, soil, crop, precipitation, etc., are different in the Ch'aoyang Administrative District and the Tantung Administrative District. In addition, some districts take agriculture as the dominant factor, but animal husbandry or forestry occupies a greater weight in some districts. The advantage of decentralized operation of school is that it can better organize teaching, production and scientific research work with an object in mind in accordance with the practical needs of a given area. The students bring the local problems of agricultural production school and, after study, on returning to their own places, they can better solve problems in agricultural production. This is favorable to the implementation of the policy of "from the commune and back to the commune" in the operation of school.

To Learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, It Is Necessary To Carry Out the Policy of "From the Commune and Back to the Commune"

The representatives of some agricultural and forestry colleges and schools that had been removed to the countryside received encouragement while in the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and they resolved to study the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and march forward with big strides along the road of revolution in education. They said that moving from the city to the countryside was only the starting point in the operation of a new type of socialist agricultural college and that only by implementing the policy of "from the commune and back to the commune" in the operation of school after removal to the countryside like the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College could a profound change from the training of spiritual aristocrats to the training of a new type of peasants be realized.

The representative of the Northest Agricultural College of Shensi 800 li away said that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the corrosion and baneful effect of the revisionist line in education, the students graduated were not only "agricultural students who dislike farming" and "agricultural students who do not take up farming" but also "agricultural students who know nothing about agriculture." Of the 7,000 graduates from the Northwest Agricultural College at that time, not a single one is at present kept at the commune level, much less at the production brigade or the production team level. How could an agricultural college operated in this way develop and consolidate the economic base of socialism? This representative said that their school site was originally in the countryside. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, several teaching bases were set up in south Shensi,

Kuanchung and north Shensi. Originally it was thought that this was not bad, but after studying the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, they deeply felt that this was not enough, and "only by practicing 'from the commune and back to the commune' can the agricultural college be more thoroughly transformed and such a superstructure as the agricultural college really serve the economic base."

The representatives felt very warm toward the remark made by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Ch'aoyang Administrative District in their assessment of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College: "The students trained by this kind of school are what we poor and lower-middle peasants can support and put to use in agricultural production, and those who will come back after their departure. They are welcomed by us." The representatives held that the popular language of "can support, can put to use and can come back" used embodied a profound truth, for it spelled out the basic Marxist principle that the superstructure must serve the economic base. A comrade said at the meeting that when the newspapers recommended the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, he was then in the countryside. He asked the secretaries of the hsien Party committee, the commune Party committees and the brigade Party branches as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants whether it was desirable to run agricultural colleges like the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College. Everyone said in reply, "This should have been done long ago. How nice it would be if this had been done earlier!"

The comrades from Kansu, Kiangsu and other provinces cast accounts at the conference to show that if the agricultural college followed the beaten track and trained students according to the old method, it could never satisfy the urgent need for the development of the rural collective economy, no matter how hard it tried. The situation of the socialist revolution and construction called for accelerating the pace of revolution in education by the agricultural and forestry colleges and schools. Only through removing the schools to the countryside and practicing decentralized operation of school and "from the commune and back to the commune" could we train on a large-scale large numbers of personnel to meet the need for developing the economic base of socialism.

To Learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, It Is First Necessary To Raise the Consciousness of the Students

At the on-the-spot meeting, the representatives met with a number of students turned out by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and listened to their vivid and moving speeches which gave everyone the very clear and profound impression that in training students, the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College not only raised their scientific and technical level but also, first of all, enhanced their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, thus enabling them to adhere to the socialist road and resist the capitalist tendency.

The moment the short opening ceremony of the on-the-spot meeting ended on the morning of December 21, the representatives saw Comrade Wang Kuei-pin, a 50-odd-year-old college student who was dubbed "Wang College," step onto the stage first. His speech deeply educated many people. The representatives said that "Wang College" doggedly adhered to the Party's basic line and the socialist road and dedicated all he knew about science and technology to collective production. The more college students of this kind are trained the more favorable it is to the consolidation of the rural collective economy. Under the condition that the cotton planting had been stripped of their leaves by a hailstorm and there was on the average only 0.7 boll left to each plant, "Wang College" still managed to harvest 30 catties of ginned cotton per mow. This jolted everyone. In a discussion, the representatives of some agricultural colleges and schools said that those professors confined to tall and spacious buildings and those specialists divorced from the reality of the countryside who were not integrated with the poor and lower-middle peasants would not be able to find a way out right away, and it was feared that some of them would not be able to solve this problem in three or five years. "Speaking in a certain sense, the wisest and the most capable are the fighters richest in practical experience." Everyone felt that the deeds of "Wang College" offered a vivid annotation to this teaching of Chairman Mao's. Some representatives of the agricultural and forestry colleges and institutes said, "We must strive to train a new type of college students like 'Wang College'."

On the morning of the 25th, the representatives also heard the speeches by several fellow students including Wang Wen-yu, Yang Hsiu-min and Su Ching-hua. These speeches touched off another surging tide at the on-the-spot conference.

Filled with a strong proletarian feeling, Wang Yu-wen, one of the first group of graduates from the Heich'engtzu brigade of the Heich'engtzu commune, Pehp'iao hsien recounted to the representatives how he waged almost one year of struggle against the capitalist tendencies after his return to the countryside. In conclusion, Wang Wen-yu said, "This general meeting has greatly educated me. Hereafter, I have to make the horns on my head harder and the prickles on my body sharper, criticize the capitalist tendencies more vigorously and take still bigger strides in learning from Tachai!"

In the course of going back to the brigade "many times" to take up practice, student Yang Hsiu-min of the Agricultural Department was just and fair and resolutely upheld the collective interests. When a cadre of the brigade wanted to use the explosive of the collective to blast fish, she firmly rejected the request. When some people offered to apply the urea of the brigade to the crop on her own private plot, she firmly declined the offer. When people of her family advised her to mind her own business, she said, "We must follow the socialist road. I can't disregard what is detrimental to collective interests!"

Student Su Ching-hua of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department is a 21-year-old female Communist Party member. In the course of coming back "many times" to the brigade to take up practice, she took the Party's basic line as the key link and investigated the conditions of two-line struggle in her own production team. She discovered that an important cause behind the failure of their production team was that some cadres were unable to lead the masses in following the socialist road. Young Su recently took the initiative to tell the higher level that when she returned to the countryside after graduation, she would boldly shoulder heavy burdens for the revolution, join the poor and lower-middle peasants in resolutely following the socialist road, continuously criticize capitalist tendencies and turn the hometown into an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

After they spoke, a young woman jumped onto the stage deliver a rousing speech. This young woman was none other than Cheng Yen-chün who had returned to the home village to lead the life of a peasant after graduation from the hydraulics testing group of the Talien Engineering College. She said, "The old college trained personnel of this kind and that but not any personnel devoted to revolution with their roots in the countryside! The old college set up departments of this or that kind that were not linked up with the poor and lower-middle peasants! Only a proletarian school like the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College could have trained personnel like 'Wang College,' Wang Wen-yu, Yang Hsiu-min and Su Ching-hua who could strike root in the countryside, have flesh-and-blood ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants and are capable of adhering to the socialist road! They are good examples for me to learn from and draw a new source of strength to get ahead!"

After listening to the speeches of these young people, some old comrades said with feeling, "The students trained by socialist colleges should be such fighters who dare to fight heaven and earth and wage struggle against capitalist tendencies. What they first think of is not the major they take up but how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to fight against capitalist tendencies after their return to the countryside." Before this large number of students, the representatives saw their own shortcomings. They said, "Like the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, all socialist agricultural colleges should never be turned into a ladder for some people desirous of leaving the countryside to climb upward, but should be turned into a crucible for training a new type of peasants for the socialist new countryside. Only schools of this kind can better serve the economic base and can really become the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

To Learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, It Is Necessary To Have a Good Leading Body

The representatives discussed, pondered and studied the question: Why was the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College capable of providing such novel and valuable experience in the founding of a new type of socialist agricultural college? The representatives carefully read the various kinds of data

released at the meeting and seriously listened to every comrade's speech. Thereupon an unusually clearcut and strong view shaped up in the minds of many of the comrades. It was that the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College adhered to the Party's basic line and vigorously applied themselves to the study of Marxism, the criticism of revisionism and the building of socialism. "We do whatever Chairman Mao says." This is a fundamental experience responsible for the proper operation of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College.

Because Chairman Mao instructed that all agricultural colleges should be removed to the countryside, the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College overcame all kinds of resistance and resolutely brought the school to the doorstep of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Because Chairman Mao instructed that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College resolutely implemented the practice of drawing students "from the commune" and sending them "back to the commune" after graduation to lead the life of peasants and earn workpoints.

Because Chairman Mao instructed that "all work in schools is carried out for the sake of transforming the thoughts of the students," the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College put above all work in school the raising of the socialist consciousness of the students.

The representatives said that in all its work, the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College resolutely carried out the guideline that "education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor" put forward by Chairman Mao, and had initially solved the problems which had not been solved by some agricultural and forestry colleges and schools for many years. We must study the revolutionary spirit of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College Party committee and firmly and unswervingly carry forward the revolution in education according to Chairman Mao's instructions.

The experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has made everyone realize that the problems of the revolution in education are in the final analysis the problems of class struggle. The main question that has to be solved in the revolution in education is to thoroughly bring to a close the phenomenon of the domination of bourgeois intellectuals in the school so that the school could become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proper operation of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is due to their adherence to the Party's basic line and persistence in criticizing the revisionist line that had dominated the school for 17 years. The Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is a leading body going against the tide. They had a profound understanding of the danger of and had firmly and effectively criticized the revisionist line in education over the course of 17 years before the agricultural revolution. In the few years in which they adhered to the revolution in education, although they encountered all kinds of resistance and all

sorts of pressure were brought to bear on them, they did not waver, but displayed the revolutionary spirit of "standing calm and unperturbed," thus overcoming the resistance, standing up against the pressure and finally scoring such valuable experience and gratifying achievements.

The representatives said that where the criticism of revisionism is not thorough and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is not well done, the proletarian revolution in education cannot advance continuously and the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution may possibly be forfeited.

Many representatives attending the on-the-spot conference shared a common view: The fundamental experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is of universal significance. All kinds of colleges and schools and educational departments at various levels should learn and study it. Everyone said that college education in our country is aimed at consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and serving the development of the economic base of socialism. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, as the overwhelming majority of the population of our country is in the countryside. In carrying out the revolution in education, if we depart from the broad masses of peasants, wouldn't the greater part of it become empty talk? At present, a new upsurge in socialist construction is approaching. Like the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, we should shatter in a big way the idea of staying in the rut and adhering to conventions and accelerate the pace of the revolution in education.

A stone thrown into the water sends 1,000 ripples through it. The experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has drawn strong echoes from the front of the revolution in education all over the country. It is good to have socialist agricultural colleges run like the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College! This is the conclusion drawn by the representatives present at the meeting. Everyone is determined to take the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College as an example and take big strides forward along the broad path of the revolution in education!

- By Our Own Reporter

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SPRING FESTIVAL

Nationwide Activities in China to Support Army and Cherish People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

people of all nationalities in china have been engaged in extensive activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen during the traditional spring festival.

at the same time, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army are giving expressions to their support for the government and love of the people.

many meetings have been held in peking and various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for this purpose. they have also sent teams to visit armymen, the families of armymen and revolutionary fallen heroes, demobilized armymen and armymen who have been transferred to civilian service.

the masses of people regard such activities as good opportunities to learn from the people's liberation army its fine qualities, good style of work and revolutionary traditions.

a team formed by various circles in east china's chekiang province visited an anti-chemical warfare company of the p.l.a. and inquired how it had criticized lin piao and confucius. members of the team said that they would learn from the company's experience in order to deepen the revolution in the superstructure in their own units.

a song and dance ensemble was attached to the team sent by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee to the hsisha islands. it presented to the armymen there a rich programme including "ode to the battle of hsisha", which sings the praises of the heroic deeds of the people's liberation army in defending and building the islands. the team also made a round of other islands to call on armymen there.

in their movement to support the government and cherish the people, commanders and fighters of p.l.a. units gave prominence to propagating and carrying out the spirit of the second plenary session of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china and the 4th national people's congress. many army units have sent teams to do propaganda work and join local people in discussing the great importance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. they expressed determination to ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled in every basic unit.

leading cadres of the p.l.a. kwangchow units led more than 1,400 functionaries to the kwangchow port where they worked with the dockers for two days on the eve of the spring festival. at breaks, they discussed with veteran dockers and model workers about the tremendous changes brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they were all overjoyed at the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

many army units have sent groups to call on local party and government organizations and inhabitants to solicit their opinions and check on the army's observance of discipline so as to strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity.

commanders and fighters guarding china's coasts and frontiers have further strengthened joint army-civilian defence. they are determined to make new contributions to the defence of the sacred territory of the motherland and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Kailan Miners Celebrate Spring Festival in A New Way

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 13, 1975)

"break with old convention and celebrate the spring festival in a revolutionary way."

this is a slogan put forward by miners at kailan coal mines, a major coal base in north china. kailan has been advancing with an annual increase of a million tons of coal in the past eight years during the great proletarian cultural revolution, greatly surpassing the designed capacity. this year the miners are determined to produce an amount double the designed capacity.

during the spring festival that fell on february 11, hoisting pulleys on 40-metre-high shaft-towers kept turning and lifting coal to the surface for the washing plants or for trains to transport to other parts of the country.

fortysix-year-old meng chao-yi, a communist, model worker and leader of a tunnelling team, told hsinhua: "our country's socialist construction is gaining speed and we must produce more and better coal."

his team drove 2,020 metres through rocks last year and plans to do more than 2,500 metres this year.

he said: "premier chou en-lai's report to the fourth national people's congress on the work of the government sets a splendid goal for our country's development. we are inspired and feel like having inexhaustible strength."

kailan has more than ten thousand veteran workers who entered the mines before china's liberation in 1949. they have bitter hatred for the old society and ardent love for the new socialist society. on the eve of the spring festival, various brigades throughout the coal mines organized discussions where the veteran workers recalled their sufferings in the old society and constrasted them with their happiness in the new society. this fired the miners' enthusiasm for socialism.

in the old society, foreign capitalists and chinese reactionaries did not take the miners as human beings, who were no better off than the mules pulling mining cars in the underground main haulage way. a day's earnings for a miner were worth only half a day's fodder for a mule. the mules drank fresh water sent down from the surface while the miners drank filthy water in subterranean ditches. on spring festivals, many families had not enough to eat. today, the miners are emancipated politically and do not have to worry about their life. they have become masters of the state and of their mines. the kailan coal mines have three miner-deputies to the fourth national people's congress, and one of them has been elected standing committee member of the congress. the leadership of the mines consults with the workers on all major matters. the miners remarked: "in the old society, kailan was a tool in the hands of imperialism for plundering china's resources. but today we are producing more and more coal to help build up socialism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

ninety per cent of the cadres at various levels of the coal mines were originally miners. during the spring festival, the cadres went to work underground with the miners. a vice-minister of the coal industry and dozens of other leading cadres came from peking to express regards for the kailan miners and work with them on the spring festival.

happy news kept pouring in the control room on the festival, bringing new daily records.

the enthusiastic cooks strive to prepare nice food for the miners. the canteens were open 24 hours a day to serve hot meals at any time.

the trade union organized theatrical performances and recreational and sports activities and entertained off-shift workers with a plentiful cultural programme. at the various clubs of the mines, amateur miner artists presented solos, chorus, dances and other items, many of which were created by the miners themselves.

Spring Festival Long-Distance Race Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

more than 2,000 workers, peasants, teachers, cadres and students competed in the annual 13,000 metres spring festival round-the-city race here this morning.

instituted in 1956, this race has become a traditional sports activity enjoying mass participation in peking.

a greater number of people in the chinese capital have taken up winter sports activities this year. more than one million young people are joining the "peking-yenan" running programme projected to cover an equivalent of the total distance between the capital and the old revolutionary centre.

at eight o'clock this morning, long-distance race enthusiasts representing the urban districts, counties around peking and various local units gathered in front of tien an men gate. the participants, the youngest being 17 years old and the oldest more than 60, started amidst shouts of the slogan "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."

the runners exerted themselves to the best of their ability while encouraging one another during the race. they were cheered on and applauded by crowds of gonging and drumming holiday-makers along the route.

defending champion chang fang-lu, a 27-year-old worker at the peking electronic tube factory, again came out first, clipping 28.8 seconds off his winning time of 42 minutes 53.8 seconds last year. this milling machine operator and many of his workmates have kept on training both in bitter winter and in sweltering summer.

conspicuous among the runners today were several aged workers. one of them was ting sung-sen, a 66-

year-old printer who had practised long-distance running for 13 years. there were also several worker-runners in their fifties, who took up the sport only a few years ago, running several thousand metres every day. after finishing the race, they got together and struck up a lively chat. ting sung-sen said: "we workers had no right to participate in physical training before liberation. today, we must build up a strong physique in line with chairman mao's teaching 'promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health', and work harder for the country's socialist revolution and construction."

this year's round-the-city race was jointly sponsored by peking's trade union council, communist youth league, women's federation, physical culture and sports committee and health, education and press organizations. certificates of honour were presented by the organizers to the first 20 finishers and souvenirs to all the participants, who were encouraged to take a lead in promoting mass sports activities in their own units.

THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

Theatrical Festival Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1975)

a theatrical festival sponsored by the ministry of culture opened in peking yesterday. two similar ones were held in 1974.

taking part currently are delegations from the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, and shensi, heilungkiang and szechwan provinces. others will send delegations later.

each of the four delegations will present a full-length local opera (opera in the uighur language, chin opera, szechwan opera or pingchu) adapted from modern revolutionary theatrical works or excerpts from them. these and other items reflect the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist revolution and construction or deal with revolutionary history. operas are the main form. there are also ballad-singing, music, songs and dances.

yesterday evening's opening performances, which coincided with spring festival, were warmly applauded.

the festival plays an important role in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art, and is in line with the fighting task set by the fourth national people's congress of carrying out the revolution in the superstructure well. it shows how socialist literary and artistic creation are advancing and promotes the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

during the festival, the participants will study marxist-leninist works and works by chairman mao, the documents of the 4th n.p.c. and experience in the creation of the model revolutionary theatrical works and conduct revolutionary criticism. other activities will include discussions on literary and artistic creation and reform of the vocal music of local operas.

RETIRED WORKERS

Happy Life for Retired Peking Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1975)

retired workers of the peking february seventh rolling stock plant are busy receiving visitors these days. plant leaders, workers, neighbours and students are calling on them to extend spring festival greetings as an expression of the new society's respects and regards for them.

the 70-year-old plant has over 600 retired workers on its pension roll. their average age is 78, the eldest being 96. all of them lead a happy life. some widowers live in the plant's residential quarters 20 kilometres from the city proper, others live with their families.

the retired workers are invited to sit in the front rows at festival theatrical performances.

seventyseven-year-old pensioner hang pao-hua stays with his eldest son's family of five. he has prepared everything for the spring festival: meat, fish, eggs, confectionery, wine and other holiday necessities. "i can spend a happy spring festival with my children today. i am fortunate enough to live in socialism," said the old man to hsinhua.

he draws a monthly pension of 58 yuan, 70 per cent of his wage. both his son and daughter-in-law are working. the family lives in a bright and spacious

3-bedroom-flat and has spare money every month. the old man has three sons, two workers and the other a commune peasant.

sun mao-lin, a 78-year-old retired worker, lives in a dormitory built by the rolling stock plant after liberation.

the veteran draws 54 yuan monthly, 70 per cent of his wage. he pays 1.35 yuan monthly for the rent of his 16 square metre room with a kitchen, including electricity and water charges.

the old worker has two married daughters. one is a worker and the other, a technician. both families want the old man to live with them, but he is reluctant to leave the factory where he had worked for so many years.

leading cadres of the plant and the trade union and his former workshopmates pay him frequent calls. his next-door neighbours, the chou yu-cheng couple, look after him as if he is their own father.

sun mao-lin said in an interview he had to pay one-eighth of his starvation wage for the dilapidated thatched shed his family rented before liberation. he recalled how they used to spend spring festivals in cold and hunger. a daughter and a son of his, plagued by illness and hunger, died at the age of three and four. for those two years, the spring festival was even more miserable than usual.

all retired workers enjoy amenities covered by the state labour insurance regulations. men workers retire at 60 and women workers at 50 on pension which comes to about 70 per cent of their former wages. the retirement pension is delivered to their homes every month.

the pensioners continue to get free medical treatment and enjoy other labour insurance amenities. they can still live in the factory housing settlement and pay the same rent as the workers. at film shows and stage performances in the workers' club, the best seats are reserved for them: and the plant's bath houses are open to them, all free of charge. physicians of the plant's clinic call at their homes to give regular check-ups. when they are ill, the doctors either give them medical treatment at home or send them to hospital by car. the factory has prepared a spacious room in the club furnished with sofas and other furniture for the retired workers' social gatherings and studies.

the retired workers are held in respect by the whole society.

the rolling stock plant revolutionary committee has made it a rule to keep the retired workers informed of the documents of the party and the government. it reports to them how the revolution and production in the whole plant are going on once every three months and canvass their opinions.

a retired workers' inspection team's authorized by the plant leadership to investigate the work at any workshop and make suggestions to the workshop and plant leaders.

at important general assemblies, representatives of the retired workers are invited to sit on the rostrum and address the meetings. at the recent meeting on the 52nd anniversary of the "february seventh" strike waged against imperialism and feudal warlords by workers of the peking-hankow railway, all the seats in the ten front rows were filled by retired workers. on the rostrum were three of their representatives. one of the main speakers at the meeting was veteran worker hang pao-hua who had participated in the strike.

"we owe our happiness and status today to the undaunted struggle waged by the chinese working class under the leadership of the communist party," said hang pao-hua. "we workers are now masters of the country. though we are growing old, we should do what we can for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the old men have voluntarily gathered to study marxist-leninist theories two hours every week. in addition, they have organized a technique dissemination group to pass on their technical know-how to factories and workshops run by the people's communes and schools in the vicinity.

SAVINGS

Urban and Countryside People in China Have More Savings

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1975)

1974 bank savings by city residents was 12.5 per cent over 1973 and those of rural commune members 13 per cent. peking, tientsin and shanghai added 600,000 new depositers last year. the volume of retail sales throughout the country also rose.

the chinese people are saving more money to support socialist construction. "our people have a fine tradition of leading a simple life and following the party's policy of diligence and frugality in building up the country and running the family," a bank officer said.

a savings bank on a lane west of hsinchiehkou street in peking now handles 500 to 600 depositers every day. the staff has grown from the four to eighteen since it opened in 1953.

most of the inhabitants before liberation did odd jobs, were rag pickers or hand-barrow pullers. factories, shops, schools and hospitals have been set up in the area and they now have steady jobs that enable them to eat and dress decently and put some money in the bank.

57-year-old hsu chung-yi who was a pedicab driver and had odd factory employment in the old society said: "i did whatever work i could get but i still starved." now he has a family of eight, and their monthly income comes to 400 yuan. he works in the peking hsinhua printing house.

with the rapid expansion of industrial production, more people in a family are working and there have been wage increases. a survey of one hundred families of a workshop of the capital iron and steel company in peking showed a 60 per cent increase in 1974 over 1965 in the average total monthly income. during that time, these families bought 149 bicycles, 122 wrist watches, 34 sewing machines, apart from increased bank savings.

the deposits of people's commune members have also greatly increased in the past 13 years of good harvests. the three formerly grain-deficient north china provinces of hopei, shantung and honan now have a surplus. as a result, 1974 bank deposits were almost 17 per cent more than in 1973 and 2.7 times those of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. in national minority areas, such as inner mongolia,

sinkiang, ningsia, chinghai and kwangsi, deposits of commune members was 18 per cent increase over those for 1973. production has been developing swiftly in tibet on "the roof of the world". the million emancipated serfs in 1974 had total bank savings that were 11 times those in 1965.

the kungchang people's commune of a county in the hupeh province had an all-time high grain harvest in 1974 and deposits average one hundred yuan more for every family in 1974 than in 1972.

TIBET

Emancipated Serfs Enjoy Tibetan New Year Holidays

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 13, 1975)

a joyous air is reigning in lhasa and the rest of tibet as the emancipated serfs and other working people in this part of china are celebrating new year's day of the "wood-hare-year" on the tibetan calendar.

here in the capital of the tibet autonomous region, the five-star red flag, the national flag of china, is flying on top of every house, with a new portrait of chairman mao hung on the sun-facing wall in the main room. clad in the best of their national costume, the local people go on holiday and exchange visits in excellent spirits.

seventy-year-old grandma gesang yudron, a former serf and now member of the nachin people's commune on lhasa's outskirts, was all smiles as many friends came to extend festival greetings on new year's day, the 16th since the democratic reform. while busy offering barley wine, butter tea, sweetmeats, pastry and an abundance of other delicacies to her guests, the grandma told a visiting hsinhua correspondent: "we emancipated serfs have been enjoying a better and better life thanks to the successive excellent harvests since the democratic reform, particularly since the people's commune was set up."

last year, her family of seven, with only four of them working, received two tons of food grain plus more than 1,000 yuan in cash. she not only laid in large quantities of foodstuffs for the festival but bought each member of the family a new woollen tibetan suit. in the old society, she recalled, a serf could scarcely afford a new suit in a lifetime.

"in those miserable days when we lived under feudal serfdom," grandma gesang yudron said, "we would run out of food supply soon after a harvest, and we had to beg or borrow for a bare existence. dalai spread the nonsense that if we made offerings to god on new year's day and other such festivals, we would be 'blessed in the coming year.' yet the serfs and slaves continued to spend new year's days in tears and never had enough tsampa (barley meal) in their food bags."

at the commune's meeting room, commune and brigade cadres told this correspondent about the successes the emancipated serfs of the nachin commune had achieved under the leadership of the party over the past few years in their efforts to build a new life, by relying on the collective strength and learning from the national pace-setting production brigade of tachai with the watchword "we do not believe in the will of heaven but in making the revolution."

the commune party branch secretary, tsering wangdue, a serf previously, said that the commune's per-hectare yield of grain in 1973 and 1974 topped the 3-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. both the per-unit yield and total output had trebled those before the democratic reform.

to strive for a bigger harvest this year and reinforce the collective economy, the commune members, while intensifying field management of winter wheat, launched a farm development drive centring on levelling land and accumulating manure in the teeth of winter cold. the commune's preparations for spring farming came off well before the tibetan new year. under the inspiration of the fourth national people's congress, the commune plans to start spring ploughing and sowing immediately after the new year holidays are over.

just after noon, sounds of drums and musical instruments rented the air over the red-flag bedecked commune square which was covered with a blanket of early spring snow. a joyous get-together with the three neighbouring communes began. young militiamen on horseback, powerful and magnificent, marched past the rostrum in columns, voicing their determination to defend their happy life. then gaily-dressed young girls and boys presented a rich variety of folk songs and dances that aroused a lot of cheers and applauses. one of the songs runs: "the red sun rises over the snow-capped mountains; the red sun is chairman mao; our happiness comes from the communist party and from chairman mao."

FRONTIER GUARDS

Frontier Guards on Chenpao Island

(NCNA-English Harbin, Feb. 13, 1975)

frontier guards on the northeast china outpost of chenpao island have been keeping vigilant watch though the temperature remains more than 30 degrees below zero centigrade. at the same time they have been deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

wallpapers, blackboard newspapers and special columns for mass criticism are seen here and there in the barracks. the fighters wrathfully criticize lin piao, a disciple of confucius, for attempting to restore the old system so as to turn china into a colony of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. they have organized study groups to trace the source of lin piao's reactionary thinking and study the history of the struggle between confucianists and legalists in the past 2,000 years and more, using the marxist-leninist stand and viewpoint to criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius. the frontier guards are determined to become a new generation skilled in using both the pen and the rifle.

the current movement imbues the fighters with greater enthusiasm for defending the great socialist motherland. at the entrance to an outpost, fighters put up big red characters, "heighten our vigilance and defend the motherland", on 2-metre-high ice-blocks. they often play basketball matches on their sportsground decked with the huge slogan: "build up our physique and defend the motherland." there is a special column for mass criticism on ice-blocks two metres square in another barrack. it carries poems and songs written by fighters.

taking the border areas as their home, the frontier guards carry forward the spirit of hard work which the 8th route army displayed in the great production campaign in the revolutionary base area of north shensi during the period of the war of resistance against japanese aggression. they have reclaimed wasteland and grown vegetables. one of the companies harvested 150 tons of vegetables in one year. the fighters said: "people of the motherland are so deeply concerned about chenpao island. we'll do our best to defend and build it up so that they may set their hearts at ease."

LASER TECHNOLOGY

China's First Laser Lead Screw Automatic Measuring Machine

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1975)

china's first laser lead screw automatic measuring machine was recently made through the cooperation of a machine tool plant and scientific institutes in peking.

this machine automatically measures the pitch errors of various high precision lead screws up to two meters and thus meets the need of the rapid development in the high precision machine tool industry. it uses the laser interference technique. compared with the static measuring machines, which chinese plants used hitherto, it has the special features of high precision and efficiency, simple structure and saving labour.

the workers of the peking no. 8 machine tool plant and research workers of the peking machine tool research institute and the chinese institute of metrology were determined to solve this problem in the spirit of self-reliance. they formed a group to develop this measuring machine.

the machine's performance proved quite satisfactory through a period of application.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador in Hanoi Calls on Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Feb. 12, 1975)

chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam fu hao and his wife chiao ling paid a call this morning on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk who are here spending the lunar new year holidays.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia and sien an, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the d.r.v.n.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Vice Minister Leaves Peking for Gambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1975)

chiang hui-lien, representative of the chinese government and vice-minister of public health, and members of her party chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others left peking for banjul by air today to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of the gambia at the invitation of the gambian government.

seeing them off at the airport were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Foreign Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

greek foreign minister dimitrios bitsios sent a message to chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua on february 10, expressing heartfelt and sincere sympathy on the earthquake in china's liaoning province. the message reads:

deeply shocked by the destruction and loss of life as a result of a terrible earthquake in liaoning province, i extend to you my heartfelt and sincere sympathy and that of the entire greek people.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

president ahmed sekou toure of the republic of guinea sent a message to chinese premier chou en-lai on february 6, expressing heartfelt sympathies and condolences on the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

"learned with profound regret of the strong earthquake of your country, i extend to you my heartfelt sympathies and condolences. please convey the sincere sympathies of the government and people of the republic of guinea to the friendly chinese government and people affected by this calamity, and express our sincere condolences to the families of the victims. please accept my highest considerations."

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Meeting Hears Report on China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

a report-on-china meeting was held in the icelandic capital on tuesday under the sponsorship of the iceland-china cultural society, according to a report from reykjavik.

presided over by jakob benediktsson, chairman of the society, the meeting heard a report by elias valdmar agustsson, who visited china last year.

agustsson gave his impressions of his china tour and dwelt on china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

a chinese documentary film was shown at the meeting.

more than 60 icelandic friends attended the meeting. officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation in Calcutta

(NCNA-English Calcutta, Feb. 11, 1975)

as soon as members of the chinese table tennis delegation taking part in the 33rd world table tennis championships arrived in calcutta, the largest city in india with a population of more than 8 million, they felt the friendly sentiments which the indian people cherish for the chinese people.

"traditional friendship exists between the indian and chinese peoples exclamation" "hindi chini bhai bhai (the indian and chinese peoples are brothers) exclamation" and "welcome to you exclamation" -- these were the heart-warming expressions uttered by the masses of the indian people to the chinese table tennis players. the indian people express their friendly feelings for the chinese players by all ways and means, whether in the stadium where the current championships are being held, on the practice ground, in the hotel corridors or in the streets. by their ringing laughter, radiant eyes and sincere talks they left a deep impression on the chinese players that a long and profound friendship exists between the peoples of india and china.

when the chinese table tennis delegation alighted from the plane at the calcutta airport on january 28, it was welcomed by leading members of the organising committee of the 33rd world table tennis championships. holding aloft streamers inscribed with the words "long live the friendship between the indian and chinese peoples exclamation" indian friends chanted in bengalese, hindi and english: "the indian and chinese peoples are brothers exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the indian and chinese peoples exclamation" a warm atmosphere of friendship between the indian and chinese peoples prevailed inside and outside the airport.

at a practice ground, some players of the table tennis association of west bengal and chinese players were together discussing table tennis technique. on february 3, when chinese coach li fu-jung was coaching his players, a 68-year-old veteran indian coach came up, asking his chinese colleague to swap table tennis technique with him. this indian veteran has been playing table tennis for nearly half a century. taking up his bat, li fu-jung began to practise with the indian coach. he told the indian table tennis veteran: "the indian team has made fast progress and is quite all right in both attacks and defence. we must learn from you in real earnest."

on the afternoon of february 3, at the invitation of doctor b.k. basu, chairman of the all-india kotnis memorial committee, two doctors accompanying the chinese delegation visited the ramnagar acupuncture centre and an acupuncture clinic attached to a hospital here, two acupuncture treatment centres set up by the kotnis memorial committee in calcutta. the chinese guests were accorded a rousing welcome by local indian people, especially by workers.

in 1938, when the chinese people were engaged in a war of resistance against japan under the leadership of the chinese communist party, doctor madanlal atal, leader of an indian medical group to aid china, members of the medical group, doctor kotnis and doctor basu came to china in support of the chinese people's war efforts. they forged a profound friendship with the chinese people. doctor kotnis worked for five long years in yenan and in the shansi-chahar-hopei liberated areas but unfortunately died of illness in 1942. to propagate doctor kotnis' spirit of internationalism and develop the friendship between the indian and chinese peoples, an all-india kotnis memorial committee was set up in april 1973 with doctor basu as chairman.

during his visit to china in the spring of 1973, doctor basu made further study of the traditional chinese acupuncture. upon his return to calcutta, he passed on acupuncture to other indian friends and set up several acupuncture clinics.

eye-catching streamers were put up one hundred metres from the ramnagar acupuncture centre, bearing the words: "welcome to the chinese doctors exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the indian and chinese peoples exclamation" as soon as the car carrying the chinese visitors pulled up, a welcoming crowd rushed forward to greet them with warm handshakes.

inside the centre, the hosts briefed the chinese visitors on their progress in acupuncture treatment. a polio-stricken indian child was now able to walk around freely after a month's treatment. the indian friends and the chinese doctors were overjoyed to see the lovely child move about.

it was already getting dark when the chinese doctors arrived at another acupuncture clinic. greeting them were several hundred indian workers and strings of coloured bunting along the approach to the clinic. the indian friends arranged a welcoming ceremony at which the chinese visitors were surrounded by ring upon ring of indian workers and medical personnel. many climbed atop the roofs of some two-storied houses to get a clearer view of the chinese visitors. the air around the clinic reverberated with the cheers: "the indians and chinese are brothers exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the indian and chinese peoples exclamation"

the indian friends presented the chinese doctors with a portrait of doctor kotnis and other precious gifts. some indian friends had come a long way to see the chinese doctors as representatives of their acupuncture clinics. some had come from places dozens of kilometers away specially to present souvenirs to the chinese guests. workers near the clinic presented the chinese guests with a piece of elaborately made and beautifully framed embroidery bearing the words in bengalese "long live the friendship between the indian and chinese peoples". the chinese guests were served with traditional indian cakes prepared for festival occasions.

both the tiny celluloid ball and the silver needle add to friendship. these two brief visits have left an indelible impression on the chinese visitors.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

"Inspiring Changes in Latin America"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

the people's daily today carried an article by an international situation study group of the workers of peking's fifth building company under the title of "inspiring changes in latin america", which reads:

the struggle of countries and people of latin america against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is developing in depth. the continent which u.s. imperialism regarded as its "backyard" has now become an outpost against imperialism and hegemonism. this is a really inspiring change.

latin american countries are uniting themselves more and more closely in a resolute struggle against imperialism, the superpowers in particular. this is an important sign of the excellent situation in latin america. on the vast continent from mexico to argentina, regional and trade-wide conferences were held in succession and political and economic organisations against hegemonism emerged one after another in recent years. small and dispersed countries and territories have been linked together through the enlargement of the caribbean community. they support each other in common struggle. political and economic unity and cooperation among the countries of the andean region and la plata river valley are also strengthening. raw alliances have been formed by many raw materials-and agricultural products-exporting countries in their struggle to defend national rights and interests. what deserves special mention is the declaration of ayacucho and the declaration of guayana published not long ago, in which the strong fighting spirit of the majority of countries in central and southern america against hegemonism and their determination to develop national economy through their own efforts are reflected.

while actively promoting the unity of their own continent, latin american countries are also strengthening their ties with other countries of the third world. at the united nations general assembly and other international conferences, latin american countries are a mighty force against superpowers' power politics and hegemonism. at the 29th session of the u.n. general assembly, the "charter of economic rights and duties of states" proposed by mexico was formally adopted. the charter embodies the just demand of the third world countries to defend state sovereignty and protect and develop national economy. the campaign for the defence of sea rights over 200 miles initiated by latin american countries has dealt heavy blows at maritime hegemonism of the two superpowers.

a hand with clenched fingers is mightier than an open palm. the excellent situation prevailing in latin america is the outcome of the unity and concerted struggle of the nations and people of this continent. united among themselves and fighting along with other third world countries, the twenty-odd countries have become a powerful contingent in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. as long as one dares to struggle and persists in the struggle, all hegemonism and power politics can be foiled. in recent years, in the major struggles centring on oil, raw materials and sea rights, the countries in asia, africa and latin america have played the main role in opposing the two despotic powers. as a result of the united struggle of the latin american nations and people, the "west hemispheric community" which one of the superpowers planned to create with itself as the nucleus has collapsed; and the sinister activities of the other superpower to make inroads into latin america have been increasingly exposed. gone for ever are the days when colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism could ride roughshod over this continent.

to unite is for defending state sovereignty and safeguarding national independence. now more and more latin american states have come to realize that political independence is inseparable from economic independence. without economic independence, the independence of a nation is incomplete and unsolid. we building workers have a saying: whitewash on walls without plaster will peel off in three days' time and bricks laid not on a foundation is no better than a heap of earth. building a nation is like building a house. if there is not a sound foundation, or there is one but is under the control of someone else, no effort will come to desired effect. at present, the latin american nations and people are engaged in a struggle for economic independence and for freedom from the exploitation, plunder and control by imperialism, particularly the superpowers. they have already made some successes in recovering their national resources and in developing their national economies. but the imperialists' control over the continent is quite deep-seated and they will not lightly give up their grip. the superpower flying the banner of "socialism" is still painstakingly engaged in the economic penetration of this rich continent. therefore the latin american nations are still confronted with an arduous struggle before they can develop independently.

we are confident that the latin american nations and people, furthering their unity and persevering in the concerted struggle, will score one new victory after another. more than a hundred years ago they won independence from the colonial rule of spain and other powers through unity and struggle. today, further

closing their ranks and having dealt heavy blows at imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers, they are bound to achieve greater political and economic victories, and more inspiring changes will come in the vast latin american continent.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

North Kalimantan Communist Party Chairman Greets Chinese National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1975)

comrade wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan, sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on january 27, warmly congratulating it on the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of china.

the message says: "we are extremely excited and delighted at the happy news of the successful convocation of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china. we hereby extend warm and sincere congratulations to you." the message notes: "the documents of the congress have reaffirmed the stand of the people's republic of china to uphold proletarian internationalism and continue to oppose imperialism and hegemonism of the two superpowers. this is a telling blow to imperialism and social-imperialism and a strong support to the revolutionary people of various countries."

the message says: "one of the congress documents points out that 'the capitalist world is facing the most serious economic crisis since the war, and all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening', that 'the factors for both revolution and war are increasing', and that 'the present international situation is still characterized by great disorder under heaven, a disorder which is growing greater and greater.' this marks an excellent international situation, which is very favourable to the revolutionary struggle in north kalimantan." "our ranks will expand rapidly in the course of struggle so long as we unite as one, persist in armed struggle and take the road of encircling the cities from the countryside."

it concludes: "we are convinced that under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, the chinese people will certainly carry the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and continue to advance triumphantly along the road of socialism exclamation"

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea Minister Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 13, 1975)

sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, and his party left here for home by train today at the end of their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

vice-chairman yung wen-tao gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished papua new guinea guests during their stay in kwangchow. the guests visited a reservoir, a power station and small factories in the huatung people's commune on kwangchow's outskirts, drove round the city and attended a film soiree.

the papua new guinea guests arrived here from shanghai by air on february 10. while in shanghai, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and a people's commune.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionism--Biggest International Exploiter

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

the people's daily carried a signed article yesterday entitled "soviet revisionism is one of the biggest international exploiters of today". excerpts from the article read:

flaunting the "socialism" signboard, the soviet revisionist social imperialists have created the myth in recent years that they are the "natural ally" of the third world and styled themselves as the saviour of the oppressed people and nations. however, innumerable facts prove that they not only enslave and plunder the third world countries and people but also bully and exploit a number of the second world nations. they have become one of the biggest international exploiters of today.

under the rule of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, capitalism has been fully restored in the soviet union. acts of the soviet revisionist ruling clique are likewise governed by the law of imperialism. soviet revisionist social-imperialism is frantically pushing new colonialism and great power hegemonism in the broad third world.

under the pretext of "selfless aid" and "mutually beneficial economic cooperation", the soviet revisionists export capital in a big scale, control the economic lifeline of the third world countries, dumped on them out-dated machines and equipment, and plunder their raw materials so as to reap superprofits. according to incomplete statistics, from 1954 to 1972, they exported over 13,000 million u.s. dollars of capital to the third world and squeezed themselves into about 1,000 industrial enterprises and other units. through capital export, they have gained control over key industrial departments in a number of developing countries in asia, africa and latin america and sold them goods of sluggish sales. from 1955 to 1973 they sold over 16,000 u.s. dollars of industrial products to the third world at high prices and reaped thousands of millions of dollars of superprofit. through capital export, the soviet revisionists have looted more than 19,000 million dollars of primary products from the third world.

another form of neo-colonialist plunder by the soviet revisionists is to set up and invest in many "joint-stock enterprises" and "united companies" in the third world countries; these are imitations of u.s. "trans-national companies". enterprises jointly run by the soviet revisionists and the developing countries have been set up in many key economic departments including exploring and mining industry, processing industry, trade and transport. through these enterprises the soviet revisionists have reaped colossal profits but and plundered these countries of cheap labour power and resources while finding markets for soviet-made industrial products.

unequal exchange is another major means with which the soviet revisionists exploit the countries and people of the third world. they make fabulous profits by making use of international market prices based on unequal exchange, and also exploit the third world people through such means as providing "assistance" and "cooperation", pressing for payment of debts, selling industrial products at high monopolist prices and buying foodstuff, agricultural and mineral raw materials at low prices. according to incomplete data, in the 17 years beginning 1955, the soviet revisionists exploited the third world to the sum of 11,300 million u.s. dollars through unequal exchange.

the soviet revisionists are shameless international speculators. taking advantage of the oil shortage in the west not long ago, they bought oil from arab countries at low prices and resold it at high prices. in addition, they extort money and make high profits through arms deals. lenin had pointed out that "the characteristic feature of imperialism is precisely that it strives to annex not only agrarian territories, but even most highly industrialized regions." the european region of the second world is a key strategic area contended by soviet revisionism and the united states, an important objective the soviet revisionists try their utmost to control and invade.

the soviet-controlled "council for mutual economic assistance" is a soviet revisionist tool for pushing neo-colonialism. in this so-called "big family", the soviet revisionists, making use of their economically monopoly position, have imposed on its members "international division of labour" and "economic integration", exercised direct control over the economic lifeline of a number of eastern european countries and carried out undisguised neo-colonialist exploitation.

through "assistance", loans and direct investments, soviet revisionist social-imperialism exports huge amount of capital to "cmea" members. from 1954 to early 1974, capital exported by soviet revisionism to the "cmea" members in the form of economic "assistance" exceeded 10,000 million u.s. dollars. it boasted of participation in the construction of over 1,300 big enterprises and other projects. by controlling heavy industry production and monopolizing the supply of important raw materials for industry of some "cmea" members, the soviet revisionists have pushed aside their competitors and cornered the market for their industrial products. from 1955 to 1973, the soviet union exported to bulgaria, hungary, the german democratic republic, czechoslovakia and poland finished industrial products to the value of over 35,000 million u.s. dollars (among which the value of machines and equipment exceeded 15,000 million dollars), and made nearly 84,000 million dollars of high profits. in foreign trade, they exploited these countries ruthlessly by manipulating prices, controlling exports and imports and selling dear and buying cheap through so-called "long-term trade agreements". it is estimated that from 1955 to 1973, the losses suffered by the above-mentioned five countries in unequal exchange amounted to 19,000 million dollars. the g.d.r., the number one trade partner of the soviet union, suffered the heaviest losses of 6,400 million dollars. they wantonly pillaged these countries of their rare metals and important strategic raw materials. through various forms of economic, scientific and technical "cooperation", they drive scientists of some "cmea" members to serve them and force these countries to spend

huge sums of money to develop soviet economy and technology.

the soviet revisionists have all along glared hostilely at west europe, trying their utmost to infiltrate into and gain control over it. in an attempt to conquer them one by one, they try to sow discord between west europe and the united states and among "common market" countries by currying favour with some countries or luring them with benefit. under the signboard of "all-europe economic cooperation", they broaden their trade with west europe so as to realize expansion there. taking the advantage of the west european countries' thirst for oil and other raw materials in recent years, the soviet revisionists resold oil to them at high prices so as to extort profits from them.

the economic plunder and exploitation carried out by the soviet revisionists everywhere have completely unmasked the "mutual benefit" trade and "cooperation" advertized by the soviet revisionists and revealed their true features as social-imperialists. it has enabled more and more countries and people to see the hideous features of the soviet revisionists as the biggest international exploiter of today.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President Sends Message of Sympathy to Chairman Chu Teh on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

fahri s. koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending to him heartfelt condolences and deep sympathy on the earthquake occurring in the southern part of china's liaoning province.

the message reads:

i was grieved to hear of the tragic earthquake disaster which occurred in your country.

on this sad occasion i wish to extend to your excellency and to the bereaved families of the victims of this tragedy my heartfelt condolences and deep sympathy.

CHINA AND US

US October League (M-L) Greets China's Fourth National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1975)

the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist) sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 4 extending the warmest congratulations on the victorious holding of the first session of china's fourth national people's congress.

the message says: "the congress shows the tremendous unity of the people of china and the unity of the various nationalities, under the leadership of the communist party of china. this unity is a source of boundless strength to china in her tremendous task of upholding marxism-leninism and defeating revisionism, deepening the revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets of socialist construction, and contributing to the unity of the people of the world and their struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism."

it says: "we fully support the efforts of the chinese people to liberate taiwan."

"china stands as a shining example of the superiority of the socialist road especially now that the whole imperialist system is entering a period of acute crisis. the people of the whole world are forming into a single fist, a united front which will smash imperialism and social-imperialism to atoms," the message says.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German President's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

president of the federal republic of germany walter scheel has sent a message to chairman of the standing committee of china's national people's congress chu teh, expressing deep sympathy on the earthquake in liaoning province, northeast china. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the earthquake in your country, i, on behalf of the people of my country, extend my deep sympathy to you.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council, sent a message to chinese premier chou en-lai on february 10, expressing deep sympathies for the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

at the news of the strong earthquake which hit the area of yingkou-haicheng in the province of liaoning and caused extensive damage, please accept, on behalf of the federal executive council and my own, the expressions of deep sympathies as well as our wishes for removal of the consequences of this catastrophe as soon as possible.

Yugoslav Olympic Football Team Plays Friendly Match in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 13, 1975)

the yugoslav olympic football team and the kwangtung provincial football team played a friendly match before more than 30,000 cheering fans at the yuehhsiushan stadium here this afternoon.

standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee kou ching-yen, chairman of the kwangchow municipal physical culture and sports committee yu han-wen and the yugoslav football team leader tone florjancic were among the spectators and met with the players of both sides before the match started.

in today's match, the yugoslav players made the best of their tallness and fast speed and mounted frequent attacks with the powerful forwards constantly harassing the host goal.

the kwangtung team put up an active and courageous fight against the powerful opponents. combining closely, they organized attacks by short passes and time and again intercepted the visitors' advances by slide tackles.

the match ended 1:0 in favour of the guest team.

a spring rain lasting several days on end made the pitch wet and slippery. but this in no way dampened the spirit of the players on both sides. during the

match they showed deep concern about each other. whenever a player of one side fell, players of the other side would run over to help him up. this manifestation of friendship won loud applauses.

the yugoslav olympic football team arrived here by air from shanghai yesterday.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1975)

president kenneth david kaunda of the republic of zambia sent a message to chinese premier chou en-lai on february 8, expressing his heartfelt sympathies on the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

"we have learnt with distress of the earthquake that took place in the north-eastern area of your country. please accept our heartfelt sympathies for the human and material losses the tragedy may have caused. we wish the people in the area speedy recovery and return to normal life."

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* NATIONAL *
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WATER CONSERVATION

Class Struggle Gives Impetus to Water Conservation Construction

- how the first large-scale development of water conservation construction in the history of China emerged

by

Chiang Lei (江雷)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 28, 1975)

During the period of slightly over thirty years from 256 B.C. to 219 B.C., the State of Ch'in and the Ch'in Dynasty completed in succession three well-known water conservation projects of ancient China--the Tuchiang Levee in Szechwan, the Chengkuo Canal in Shensi and the Ling Canal in Kwangsi. Meanwhile, numerous water conservation installations were also built in other parts of the country. The completion of these water conservation projects was of great historical significance to the political, economic, military, cultural, scientific and technical, and other fields.

Why was it that the first large-scale development of water conservation construction in Chinese history took place in the State of Ch'in and the Ch'in Dynasty? This was ordained by class struggle and the great change in social system at that time.

The period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States was an era of dramatic social changes which witnessed the transition of the slavery system to the feudal system in China. Large numbers of slaves rose in insurrection or absconded. The newly emerged landlord class adopted various methods to entice the slaves into working for them. They reclaimed

wasteland not covered by the slave owners' "system of division of land into nine squares" and set up "private plots." The emergence of the landlord economy and the small peasant economy rocked the economic foundation of the slavery system. However, the slave-owning aristocrats and the reactionary forces of the Confucian school kept by them used the political power they wielded in such spheres of the superstructure as ideology and culture to desperately uphold the moribund and decadent slavery system and to obstruct the development of productive forces. "When it is impossible for the productive forces to develop without a change in the relations of production, then the change in the relations of production plays the principle and decisive role." "When the superstructure (politics, culture, etc.) obstructs the development of the economic base, political and cultural changes become principal and decisive." ("On Contradiction") Spurred by the resistance and struggle of the broad masses of slaves, Duke Hsiao of Ch'in raised the Legalist Shang Yang to power in the State of Ch'in and carried out a series of "administrative reforms" ("Political Reform" in Records of Lord Shang), encouraged land reclamation, rewarded military exploits, abolished the system of hereditary titles and emoluments, pushed the system of prefectures and counties, implemented the rule of law, abandoned the "system of division of land into nine squares," and built paths on farmland for use as boundaries. This brought a change to the former relations of production, established a feudal political and economic system, and removed the obstacles to the further development of productive forces.

The policy of "farming and war" was an important component of the Legalist political line. Proceeding from the development of agricultural production and the consolidation of the dominance of the landlord class, the Legalists paid great attention to water conservation undertakings. They advocated that "in order to administer the country properly, it is first necessary to eliminate the five pests" and that "the elimination of the five pests should begin with flood." ("Land Measurement" in Works of Kuan Tzu) Shang Yang advocated the development of water conservation undertakings so that "the forests, marshes and valleys could yield profit." ("Appraising Land" in Records of Lord Shang) Hsün Tzu proposed "building levees and dams and keeping the ditches and canals clear for the discharge of flood water and storing up water for release from time to time" so that "in time of calamity and crop failure caused by flood and drought the people could still bring in a harvest." ("System of Enlightened Ruler" in Works of Philosopher Hsün) The policy of "farming and war" of the Legalists played a promotional role in the development of water conservation undertakings.

In the zone of Pashu [Szechwan] to the southwest of the State of Ch'in, the practice of separatism by the slave-owning aristocracy of various nationalities seriously fettered the development of productive forces, and for a long time, no effort was made to bring the scourge of the Min River under control. In the year 316 B.C., taking advantage of the internal strife among the feudal princes in the southwest, the State of Ch'in sent troops under General Szu-ma Ts'ao and others to annex Pashu. After the conquest of Shu by the State of Ch'in, should the

system of prefectures and counties or the system of title conferment be practiced there? The struggle was still very intense, and for a long time the land was jointly administered by a prefect and a marquis. After a long struggle, the Marquis of Shu was finally abolished in the year 285 B.C., and the system of prefectures and counties was fully implemented. After close to thirty years of consolidation, work commenced on the project of the Tuchiang Levee. In the year 256 B.C., King Chao of Ch'in made Li Ping prefect of Shu. Summing up the experience of the local working people in river control, Li Ping organized the working people to build at the middle reaches of the Min River to the northwest of what is now Kuan hsien in Szechwan "on the Yung River a water dividing bund that cut through the tributaries of the Pi River and the Chien River so that water could flow to the capital of the prefecture," ("Record of Huayangkuo: Record of Shu") and the Tuchiang Levee project began to take shape. From then on, the plain of Western Szechwan became a land where "water could be diverted for irrigation in time of drought, and water could be blocked in time of rain," (Ibid.) and was known as the "heavenly prefecture."

After King Ying Cheng of the State of Ch'in personally took over the reins of government, for the sake of building up the economic strength of the state for unifying the entire country, solving the threat to agricultural production in Kuanchung in times of drought and building a strong strategic rear area, he decided to build an irrigation network at Kuanchung. However, the restoration clique headed by Lü Pu-wei made every effort to sabotage this scheme. The newly emerging landlord class represented by Ying Cheng defeated the obstruction of the restoration forces, and in the year 246 B.C., Cheng Kuo, a canal builder of the State of Cheng, was engaged to build the Chengkuo Canal, a large-scale irrigation project linking up the Ching River and the Lo River at Kuanchung. With a total length of over 300 li, this canal "irrigated more than 40,000 hectares a saline land." The acreage irrigated is equivalent to about 2,800,000 mow at present time. "Therefore, Kuangchung was turned into fertile land without lean years." ("Book of Rivers and Canals" in Records of the Historian)

In the year 221 B.C. after the annexation of the six states by the State of Ch'in, Wang Wan, a political representative of the slave-owning aristocrats who had wormed his way into the Ch'in Dynasty, impatiently leapt forth and urged Ch'in Shih Huang to install feudal princes and revive the title conferment system. Ch'in Shih Huang waged a resolute struggle against this reactionary action of Wang Wan to turn back the wheel of history. After that, he continued to send troops in five routes to areas south of the Five Ridges to push forward the cause of unifying the country. In the year 219 B.C., he "ordered Chien Lu (Shih Lu) to cut a canal for grain transportation. ("Collected Biographies of Chu Fu, Marquis of P'ingtsin" in Records of the Historian) Shih Lu led the conscripted working people to cut through mountains, build dams and dig canals. Water from the Hsiang River was diverted into the Li River and the Ling Canal, an artificial waterway which linked up the Yangtze River with the system of the Pearl was completed. This played an important role in the economic and cultural development of the south in Chinese history.

The superstructure of the centralist system and the relations of production of the newly emerging feudal system created favorable conditions for the large-scale development of water conservation undertakings. During the period of feudal separatism, the slave-owning aristocracy "blocked up and regulated rivers for their own benefit." ("Records of Canals and Ditches" in History of Han) Some of them even breached the dams to inundate the fields of neighboring states. After the newly emerging landlords abolished the title conferment system and implemented the system of prefectures and counties, conditions were vastly different. This kind of centralist leadership and regional organization of society was able to shatter the original regional boundaries and make unified planning for the better development and utilization of water conservation resources. Particularly after the unification of the six states by Ch'in Shih Huang, simultaneously with promoting "carriages with wheels of the same size, and the use of the same characters in writing," he ordered "the removal of all river defenses and barriers," ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian) completely dismantled all dams built by various states during the period of the Warring States to block the flow of water and navigation, and wiped out the relics of separatism. This was of far-reaching significance to the history of water conservation development in ancient China.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The three major water conservation projects were the great creations of the working people of ancient China.

The three major water conservation projects were skillfully designed and of very high scientific and technical standard. Based on the natural law of the flow of the Min River, the working people of ancient China paid attention to both irrigation and flood prevention, bore in mind local needs and possibilities, procured materials locally, and rationally worked out and arranged the initial ditch project for the Tuchiang Levee. The three major projects--the "fish mouth" bund for diverting water, the spillway of the "flying sand levee" and the "magic bottle mouth" offtake--were closely coordinated. They regulated one another and played the part of diverting water, spilling off the excess flow, drawing water and preventing silting. When building the Ling Canal, the working people took advantage of such favorable natural conditions as the proximity of the Hsiang River and the Li River, their slight difference in water level and the low watershed. They ingeniously built a dam for diverting water across the Haiyang River in the vicinity of Hsingan hsien, and separated the water into the northern and southern channels, with the northern channel draining into the Hsiang River and the southern channel into the Li River, thus insuring the navigation needs between the north and the south. The Chengkuo Canal was mainly for irrigation purposes and the selection of dam sites and the arrangement of the system of ditches all showed a very high degree of scientific attainment.

The ability to build such enormous and formidable water conservation projects as the Chengkuo Canal and the Ling Canal with such impressive scientific and technical achievements under the condition of having neither systematic knowledge of hydrology and geology, nor precision instruments for surveying, nor such important water conservation building materials and equipment as cement and dynamite over two thousand years ago fully manifested the wisdom and sagacity of the working people of ancient China. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "a splendid old culture was created during the long period of Chinese feudal society," ("On New Democracy") and "the peasants and the handicraft workers were the basic classes which created the wealth and culture of this society." ("The Chinese Revolution and the CCP")

These three great water conservation projects were not created by any individual "genius." They were built on the basis of summing up the practical experience in the regulation of waterways acquired by the broad masses of working people over a long period that had been unremittingly improved upon and made perfect by them in their struggle. "The people with real personal knowledge are those engaged in practice the wide world over." ("On Practice")

In the feudal society, the object of the Legalists in carrying out water conservation construction was not for the welfare of the working people but for the sake of consolidating the domination of the landlord class. Under such circumstances, the ability and the strength of the working people could not be fully brought into play.

"The spring wind blows amid profuse willow branches; six hundred million in this sacred land all equal Yao and Shun." The incomparable superiority of the socialist system has opened up a glorious vista that knows no precedent in history for the development of the productive forces in Chinese society. There has also been continuous improvement in the outlook of these three ancient irrigated areas of the Ch'in Dynasty.

Under the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, the area irrigated by the Tuchiang Levee was only about 2,000,000 mow. In the twenty and more years since liberation, due to the energetic maintenance and expansion carried out by the local people, the irrigated area has already increased to 8,000,000 mow. At present, apart from bringing its irrigation benefits into play, the Tuchiang Levee can also carry away excessive flood water, transport timber and supply water to such industrial areas and cities as Chengtu and Chint'ang.

Before liberation, the embankments of the Ling Canal were crumbling and leaking, and the canal was so silted up that it was almost useless. After liberation, through the energetic maintenance effected by the people of Hsingan hsien in Kwangsi, it has been changed from a canal used mainly in the past for transportation into one used mainly for irrigation. They have leveled more than 60 low hills, repaired and built 36 canals of all sizes, completed 20 aqueducts and 310 locks and also constructed 69 reservoirs and hill ponds to form a network for gravitational irrigation with

the Ling Canal as the backbone. The irrigated acreage, which in the initial period following liberation amounted to only 2,500 mow had increased to more than 42,000 mow in 1973, and the average per-mow grain yield has surpassed the target set by the "Program."

The historical facts make us deeply realize that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The water conservation battlefront has always been fraught with intense class struggle and the two-line struggle. We must actively respond to the call of the 4th NPC, adhere to the basic line of the Party, continue to carry out properly the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, better adhere to the socialist orientation, and step up the tempo of socialist construction on the water conservation battlefront.

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Splendor Added to the Long Yellow River

- an account of the birth of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1975)

West of Lanchow about 100 kilometers further up along the Yellow River, a huge silver grey dam rises aburptly 147 meters high into the sky in a deep gorge ringed in by hills, cutting the roaring Yellow River in two at the waist. Mounting the top of the dam, we see a blue lake with shimmering waves before us, and the water is so limpid that it is almost like a mirror. Stepping into the power plant, five large sets of hydraulic turbine generators are turning merrily, generating more than 5,700,000,000 kilowatts of electricity a year for the illumination of the northwest plateau in the motherland.

This is the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station, a pearl at the upper reaches of the Yellow River. Its completion has amassed new experience for the Chinese people in their struggle to harness the Yellow River. Standing before this magnificent project, the builders of Liuchiahsia in exhileration have eulogized: Since antiquity of Yellow River has been tumultuous, and its high muddy waves have been a source of sorrow. With the workers becoming the masters, ten thousand hectares of water have been turned into electric current.

Heroic and Dedicated Battle Against the Yellow River

In 1952, our great leader Chairman Mao personally made an inspection tour of the Yellow River and issued this great directive, "Work on the Yellow River must be done well."

At the second plenum of the 1st National People's Congress in 1955, an ambitious program was drawn up for the permanent control and development of the Yellow River, and the construction of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station was listed as the first-stage project of the program.

For the sake of realizing the ambitious vista painted by Chairman Mao as well as the aspiration of the people throughout the country for harnessing the Yellow River, a contingent of young surveyors and designers came to Liuchiahsia during the period of the 1st Five-Year Plan. They pitched tents on both banks of the gorge and sent spiraling smoke from their kitchens. They crossed rapid currents and turbulent waters, scaled precipices and cliffs, knocked at every piece of rock, inspected each section of the river bed, victoriously completed the surveying task and selected the new battlefield for the conquest of the Yellow River.

For the sake of realizing the ambitious vista painted by Chairman Mao as well as the aspiration of people throughout the country for harnessing the Yellow River, hydro-electric builders rushed from all parts of the country to Liuchiahsia in the spring of 1964, and the people of the Han, Hui, Tunghsiang and Salar nationalities in Kansu Province also selected and sent their fine children to take part in construction work. They organized a hydro-electric construction army and marched imposingly to the banks of the Yellow River.

The battlefield the builders were up against was situated in a most difficult and dangerous place. Like the sharp knife, the Yellow River gushing eastward from Tsinghai plateau, cuts a deep and narrow gorge across the hills of Kansu. Meandering all the way until it reaches Liuchiahsia, it takes a sudden turn toward the west and makes a sharp plunge. Here, both banks are lined with steep peaks, and the water is deep and fast flowing. The gorge is only slightly over 60 meters wide, and one could see a narrow strip of the sky from the bottom.

Although confronted by such a battleground, the heroic builders were exhilerated and in high spirit. They expressed that they would use Mao Tsetung thought as a pointer, follow the example of the workers of Tachai, build the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station well and translate the dream of harnessing the Yellow River which the working people entertained for thousands of years into reality.

Up and down the hills, red flags could be seen flying in the wind. The walls in front and at the back of the houses were covered with pledges. People blasted away the hilltops, leveled the roads, cut their way through rocks and blocked up the passage of the river. Nitrous smoke rolled over both banks of the gorge and the sound of explosions rocked the several-li long gorge. An earth-shaking battle was launched by the builders in the gorge which had been silent for millions of years.

In the course of constructing the project, a prob'em provided people with food for thought. According to the original construction plan, the excavation of a trench for the dam foundation and the pouring of cement for the base could only be carried out during the season when the river was dry. At each flood season, the personnel and machinery had to be evacuated from the river bed to make way for the flood and it was necessary to wait for the end of the flood season before construction work could be resumed. In this way, it was necessary to delay work for more than five months each year, and the pouring of concrete for the dam could only be completed after moving in and out three times.

How could the liberated working class of China be ordered about by flood water! It certainly was necessary to order the Yellow River to make way in order to insure that the construction of the main project could be carried on round the year. In the designing office and at the construction site, people seriously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and competed with one another to offer plans and make suggestions. Centralizing the views of everyone, the

"three-in-one" combination group put forward a plan which called for the opening of an additional discharge tunnel and the construction of a high-arch encircling dike so that the high-arch encircling dike could hold back the water and divert it to the discharge tunnels, and by avoiding the necessity of moving in and out three times, they could save a year's time for the whole project.

This plan received enthusiastic support from the local Party committee, the leadership organ of the higher level and the masses of the people. The formidable battle quickly started with a bang.

Inside the tunnel, the roaring pneumatic drills shook the earth, and as explosive charges were set off one after another, the stubborn rocks broke up. Showing no fear for the cold weather and paying no attention to the splashing oily water, the workers raced against time and competed for speed with unflagging zeal. Wang Chin-hsien, a delegate to the National Conference of Heroic Workers, leading his advanced drilling team, fought even more valiantly. Although they were short of hands and the task was formidable, their rate of tunnelling was always in the lead. One day, while the drilling machine was humming, and a row of holes for inserting explosive charges had been completed, water supply was abruptly cut off, and as the drill rod got stuck in the rock and could not be extracted, the timetable for setting off the rock-blasting explosive might have to be delayed. There is no difficulty that cannot be overcome by the heroic people! In their anxiety the drilling workers came up with an idea. Kneeling on the ground and brushing aside the stone chips, they used their mouth to suck water from the puddles on the ground, and feed it mouthful by mouthful into the water inlet of the pneumatic drill. By turning the drill rod a few times with each mouthful of water, they managed to extract the drilling rod in time. From then on, the incident of sucking water to operate the drill by the Wang Chin-hsien drilling team was known all over the worksite.

After many days and nights of battle, the heroic workers ushered in the glad tidings of victory. A large tunnel more than 500 meters long was hewn, and an arched encircling dike of concrete more than 40 meters high was built on the upper reaches of the dam site to hold back the turbulent flood water and to insure the digging of the trench for the dam foundation and the pouring of concrete for the dam all the year round in safety.

In 1966, just as the pouring of cement for the construction of the key project of the hydro-electric power station--a dam across the river--began, the vigorous and dynamic great proletarian cultural revolution was launched. The people held one revolutionary mass criticism meeting after another in the organs, hostels and worksites to criticize over and over again the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i. At the same time, filled with great revolutionary fervor, they studied carefully the construction of the dam and were determined to continue to speed up the rate of construction and build a dam of high quality. In construction

work, subscribing to the idea that "for a long-range program, quality comes first," the broad masses of workers abided by the rule of hard work and strict demand, and overlooked not a single detail however small.

Deal Stunning Blows to Imperialism, Revisionism and Reaction

When work for speeding up the construction of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station was under way, a tense battle was also launched on another battlefront. Many factories and enterprises throughout the country were manufacturing advanced machinery and equipment for it.

According to design, the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station had to install five turbo-generating sets each capable of generating 225,000 kilowatts. At that time, this kind of generating sets had never been built before in China, and this was a new pinnacle in the history of the building of hydro-electric generators in China.

The task for building these generating sets fell on the Harbin Electric Generator Plant. When the news was transmitted to the plant, the workers of the whole plant were full of joy, and everybody was excited. The workers remembered clearly how Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, for the sake of getting us in a strangle hold, broke promises, tore up contracts and recalled their experts. The Soviet revisionists had arrogantly asserted that the Chinese people could never carry out construction without them, and would have to beg them for help when undertaking any large-scale economic construction. The workers angrily criticized them saying, "How could the tiny mayflies topple a giant tree? Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP, no force can stop the advance of the Chinese people." The cadres and technicians of the whole plant firmly implemented the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." They resolved to rely on their own efforts to build the giant turbo-generating sets, to surpass the advanced level of the world, and to win vindication for the Chinese people.

Each giant turbo-generating set weighed over 2,000 tons. It was large in size and called for high technical standards. Quite a number of problems were encountered in the course of designing and building them. However, by bringing their collective wisdom into play, these problems were studied and solved one by one.

As the building of the 225,000 kilowatts turbo-generating sets was being stepped up, the workers of the Harbin Electric Generator Plant also put forward a revolutionary proposal that called for building a 300,000 kilowatts turbo-generating set so as to scale another pinnacle in technology and deal a stunning blow to the sabotage of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. This proposal immediately won praises from the Ministry of Water Conservation and Electric Power and the First Ministry of Machine Building, as well as support from many fraternal units.

At that time, the pouring of the pits for installing the generating sets had been completed, and this determined that these 300,000 kilowatts generating sets could not be increased in size, but their output capacity had to be increased by one-third. In order to solve this contradiction, changes had to be made in the design of the rotor of the hydraulic turbine and the cooling system of the generator.

The rotor of a hydraulic turbine is one of the key parts of the generating set. Set in rotation by water, it brings the generator into operation. By improving the performance of the rotor the power output of the generator could be increased. The three-in-one combination design and experiment group first marshalled its forces and attacked vigorously the barrier of the rotor. They made out ten different design proposals, and selected three of them for the first round of experiments. It then summed up their strong points and shortcomings and carried out the second round of experiments. Within half a year, they designed in all 18 proposals, carried out seven correlated tests, and finally designed the rotor of the hydraulic turbine that could meet requirements.

In the past, the hydraulic turbo-generating sets built in China adopted in general the air cooling system, and the generating set was bigger in size. The three-in-one combination design group of the Harbin Electric Generator Plant decided not to use this method of cooling, but to adopt the new technique of inner water-cooled stator and rotor created by the Chinese workers. This brought forward a new problem in machine building. Because the generating set had to rotate round the clock, in order to insure that the water conducting coil installed between the stator and rotor was never blocked up and free from leakage and seepage, the joints of the conducting tube should be made very tight and secure. With no fear for hardship, the welders revealed their determination to win glory for the socialist motherland in this new generating set. In the welding yard, flying sparks dazzled the eyes and the arc lights stabbed the sky. The high blistering temperature caused sweat to run down their faces, but the workers paid no attention at all to this and continued to battle tensely like the machine gunners concentrating their attention on the enemy in front of them. In the end, they completed the task of high-quality arc welding.

When the happy tidings of building giant generating sets flashed to all plants concerned, the workers were in high spirit and they competed with one another to make contributions toward the construction of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station. One battle followed another and one report of success followed the other. From 1967 to 1974, the five huge turbo-generating sets were successfully built one after the other and transported to the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station for installation and operation. When the visitors to this hydro-electric power station saw unit after unit of brand-new Chinese-made generating sets standing imposingly in the machine room, how excited they were. They praised them as the "vindication generating sets" and "glory-winning generating sets" and praised them for bolstering the morale of the Chinese people and dampening the hateur of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

A Pearl Set on the Northwest Plateau

With the birth of the imposing and majestic Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station at the upper reaches of the Yellow River, an immense power network straddling three provinces and covering a surface area of several thousand kilometers comes into form on the plateau of Northwest China.

Looking back over the great Northwest before liberation, the people were poor, production was backward, and power industry was almost a total blank. In 1949, the three provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Tsinghai had only a generating capacity for 14,800 kilowatts, which is even less than a tiny fraction of the installed capacity of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station. The generating capacity of Kansu Province at that time was less than half the power consumed by the street lights of East and West Ch'angan Street in Peking. Conditions in Tsinghai were even more pitiful, and there were only several units of old worn-out generators that generated a weak current to supply the dim street lights in the city of Sining.

Since the founding of new China, there has been a great change in outlook. All important industrial cities in Shensi, Kansu and Tsinghai have built thermo-power plants, and small and medium hydro-electric power stations are scattered like the pieces on a chessboard. After the completion of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station, these three provinces have gone up to a higher plane and there has been a leap in their power generating capacity. At present, the daily power output in Kansu Province is almost equal to five times that of the province for the whole of 1949. Where electricity reaches, the masses are in high spirit, setting up plants sinking pump-wells, building pumping stations. Industrial and agricultural production has taken wings and developed vigorously.

The Yellow River has for thousands of years meandered through the central part of Kansu. However, there was no means for the people living on both banks to divert water for irrigation and they could only watch the water running down the hills while the land was arid and parched. The per-mow yield of grain was less than 100 catties, and in a year of serious drought, they could hardly harvest anything. Since the building of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station, such irrigation projects as Ch'inghui and Chingt'aich'uan have been built in succession in the central part of the province for leading water from the Yellow River up the hills. Many places where "the hills were bare as a monk's crown, there was no water in the ditches, drought struck year after year, and the people were always distressed" in the past, have now been turned into granaries and villages of happiness.

The central part of Shensi south of the Great Wall is a well-known grain producing district in China. The land there is flat and irrigated by a network of rivers and irrigation ditches, and abounds with water conservation resources. However, during the dry period of 1971 and 1972, owing to the shortage of power supply, many electric motors

could not be operated, and in spite of the abundance of water, there was no way to combat the drought. In the last two years, because of the steady power supply from Liuchiahsia, when the time for irrigation comes, the pumps work merrily round the clock to provide irrigation for several million mow of land along a 800-li section of Shensi, thus insuring bumper harvest in agricultural production every year.

The completion of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station has given impetus to the development of industrial production in the Northwest. Hundreds of former factories and mines in the three provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Tsinghai have registered a rise production for years in succession, and new factories and the "five-small" local industries have flourished. T'ienshui in Kansu Province, where the power supply was rather tight in the past, is at present closely packed with small and light industrial plants extending over several li. At present, industry is beginning to take shape on the Tsinghai Plateau, and such industries as coal, metallurgy, chemical industry, petroleum, machine building and light industry have all registered an increase in production. In 1973, the total industrial output value of the whole province has doubled that of 1969 before the supply of power from the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station.

The appearance of the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Electric Power Station has added a great impetus to the construction of the Great Northwest of the motherland, and brought greater prosperity to the area.

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The Yellow River is still so turbulent and noisy as it rolls eastward. However, the heroic builders have bent it to their will and turn its water into power to serve the motherland and bring happiness to the people.

- By NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

(Abridged by Jen-min Jih-pao)

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Chinese Workers Build Giant Hydro-Electric Power Station by Self-reliance

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 14, 1975)

chinese workers and technicians designed, built and equipped the country's biggest hydro-electric power station by their own efforts.

located in the middle reaches of the yellow river, the liuchiahsia power station has a generating capacity of 1,225,000 kilowatts. the multi-purpose water conservancy project serves to prevent flood, lessen the menace of ice-floes, facilitate irrigation and fish breeding in addition to power generation. its completion represents another victory for the chinese people in harnessing the yellow river. on the principle of self-reliance.

the power station, 100 kilometres to the southwest of lanchow, capital of kansu province, was completed in 1974. it has a 147-metre-high dam and a reservoir with a storage capacity of 5,700 million cubic metres.

the liuchiahsia power station was a major first-stage project in the plan for the permanent control and exploitation of the yellow river mapped out according to chairman mao's directive: "work on the yellow river must be done well."

during the first five-year plan period (1953-1957), a team of prospectors and designers arrived at liuchiahsia and pitched tents along the yellow river there. they scaled the precipitous mountains and examined different sections of the river-bed before they chose the site for the dam of the power station.

running eastward from the chinghai plateau, the yellow river makes a sharp, hairpin turn at the liuchiahsia gorge, first back to the west and then to the east again. sandwiched between steep mountains, the gorge there has only a width of 60 metres. the water is deep and the current swift.

in spring 1964, workers and technicians from all parts of the country as well as local builders of the hui, han, tunghsiang and sala nationalities started to blast off peaks and level roads.

according to the original plan, the foundation pit of the dam could be dug and concrete poured in only in a dry water season, and all men and machinery would have to be withdrawn from the river-bed before the high-water season set in. this meant a suspension of work for five months out of the year.

the designing group summed up the workers' opinions and suggested adding a high cofferdam and an outlet tunnel to hold back and divert flood water so that work could continue in the high-water season. this was approved by the party committee at the construction site.

the builders drove the tunnel and built the cofferdam with high revolutionary enthusiasm. the drilling team headed by communist party member wang chin-hsien was always in the lead. during an unexpected cave-in in the tunnel one morning, wang chin-hsien was the first to venture into the dangerous section to remove the rocks. seeing that he had worked there for hours on end, some workers advised him to leave and take a rest. "i am a communist party member. i cannot leave a dangerous place in a situation like this," he replied. it was already three o'clock in the afternoon when he left there after removing the dangerous rocks.

in such a valiant, unyielding spirit, the workers completed a 500-metre-long tunnel and a 40-metre-high concrete cofferdam to guarantee safe construction all the year round. this made it possible for the first generating unit of the hydro-electric power station to start operation in april 1968, three years ahead of schedule.

all the five generating units of the station were manufactured by the harbin electrical machinery plant. it was then china made her first hydraulic turbine generating unit with a capacity of 225,000 kilowatts. about a hundred industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes in shenyang, shanghai and anshan joined in the effort.

while making the set, workers of the harbin electrical machinery plant proposed to make a bigger hydraulic turbine generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts. they brought up 18 draft designs for the rotor and compared them in seven tests in six months, and self-reliantly designed and produced the 225,000 kilowatt and 300,000 kilowatt generating units.

the power station has become the core of the power grid that covers shensi, kansu and chinghai provinces in northwest china. it supplies electricity to cities, villages and areas along the railway lines. the daily output of the liuchiahsia and other power stations in kansu province is approximately five times the annual amount generated in the whole province in 1949. increased power supply has promoted the growth of industry and agriculture in the three provinces.

large tracts of farmland along the yellow river in kansu and shensi used to yield little in years of serious droughts. now more than 200 electric pumping stations have been built in kansu alone. a ten-stage electric pumping station put up jointly by chingyuan and huining counties, once widely known as drought-stricken areas in the province, lifts yellow river water to a height of 200 metres to irrigate the fields. the local people, who had to drink rain water before, now get their water supply from the yellow river. "this is water of happiness sent by chairman mao," said the local inhabitants.

on the kuanchung plain in shensi province, electric pumping stations irrigate several hundred thousand hectares of farmland in dry seasons. this has helped the people there to win good harvests for years in succession.

the three provinces are expanding their machine building, cement, petroleum, chemical, coal and light industries with the electricity provided by the liuchiahsia power station. ample power supply has enabled tienshui to become a rising industrial city in kansu province.

DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Chinese People Study Chairman Mao's Important Instruction on Theory

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

a new, nation-wide upsurge in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been gaining momentum since chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory was quoted in the "people's daily" editorial, "study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat".

chairman mao pointed out in his latest instruction: why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? this question must be thoroughly understood. "lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation."

this instruction of chairman mao's has aroused great attention among the party members, cadres and masses throughout the country. studying the instruction,

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they stressed its tremendous theoretical and practical significance. many comrades noted that people have deepened their understanding of the need to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, both of which have been initiated and led by chairman mao himself. now chairman mao has called for a thorough grasp of the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. this is of momentous significance for adhering to the party's basic line, striving for fresh victories in socialist revolution and construction and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. many comrades said that without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement. to adhere to the party's basic line and continue the revolution, it is fully necessary to get a thorough theoretical grasp of the question of the proletariat exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

many pointed to the present excellent situation and discussed the tasks in continuing the revolution. they said, in our country, the system of ownership of the means of production has been changed through the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, and the great proletarian cultural revolution has won great victory by smashing the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao. the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated than ever. however, as chairman mao points out, classes and class struggle still exist in our socialist country, and so does the influence of bourgeois ideology; even now the country practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. this makes it possible for new bourgeois elements and revisionism to emerge and quite easy for people like lin piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power.

an old worker of the lanchow chemical company, chao kuan-pin, said that bourgeois rights are one of the conditions that engender new bourgeois elements. failure to restrict them would give the reins to such things as "material incentives", "profits in command" and "free trade" which lead to a capitalist restoration.

preliminary studies and discussions have been conducted in all parts of china on the question of how to look at and handle bourgeois rights and how to restrict them under the dictatorship of the proletariat. people expressed their readiness to read and study conscientiously and get a perfectly clear understanding of the question theoretically and ideologically so as to heighten their consciousness in implementing

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chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

people in some places combined their study with investigation of particular cases to get an overall picture of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the economic field and in the realm of the superstructure so that they can wage an effective struggle against capitalism and the bourgeoisie. workers of the tientsin water works said that combining the study with an analysis of the current class struggle helps strengthen resistance to corrosion by bourgeois ideas, get rid of bourgeois ways and foster the new style of the proletariat. comrades everywhere underlined the importance of effecting a conscious revolution in one's own thinking and the necessity and urgency of studying marxist theory and plunging into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. many comrades expressed their determination to continue to broaden, deepen and persevere in the criticism of lin piao and confucius, do well in the socialist revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, change the subjective world in the course of changing the objective world and keep themselves always in the exuberance of revolutionary youth.

SPRING FESTIVAL

North China Village Celebrates Spring Festival in New Socialist Way

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 14, 1975)

peasants in a north china village celebrated the traditional spring festival this year in a completely new socialist way.

many gathered at meetings to criticize the confucian-mencian concept of "heaven's will" while contrasting their present happy life with the suffering of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society. others held poem recitals or perform theatrical items of their own creation, wrote festival scrolls or sang arias from model revolutionary peking operas in praise of the chinese communist party, chairman mao and socialism. young people got together at basketball or volleyball matches, and many others attended discussions on the excellent situation of the revolution.

like peasants in other parts of china, commune members of the hsiaochinchuang production brigade in paoti county on the outskirts of tientsin have broken with old feudal and bourgeois ideas and conventions and fostered new socialist culture and practices during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and particularly in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

on the lunar new year's eve, an old poor peasant named wang shu-yuan played host to a group of girls who came to extend festival greetings to him. treating them to a rich variety of table delicacies, the old man said: "i worked as a farmhand before liberation, fleeced by the landlord and never given enough food and clothing. in those days, the landlord and usurers would come to extort rent and money on new year's eve. true indeed was the saying that the new year festival meant enjoyment for the rich but disaster for the poor. then chairman mao led us in the revolution and we are now able to enjoy a happy life. we should spend the spring festival in mapping out a new plan for criticizing lin piao and confucius and learning from the national pace-setting tachai brigade."

several elderly women got together at a criticism meeting in the home of another commune member, wang ting-kuan. they opened up on the reactionary confucian absurdities that "heaven decides everything" and "men are superior to women." they said: there are no such things as saviours from on high to deliver, and the working women can win emancipation only by making revolution along with all other working people under the leadership of the communist party.

during the holiday period the members of many families learned to sing modern revolutionary theatrical works. neighbours held gatherings to recite poems of their own creation. on the lunar new year's day, the men's basketball team of hsiaochinchuang played a friendly match with a team from a neighbouring village. the brigade's young women gave a volleyball exhibition.

the brigade's art troupe entertained the peasants with short items on contemporary revolutionary themes created by themselves.

the chinese peasants like to paste red scrolls on their doors during the traditional spring festival. this year many peasants in the brigade took up the chinese brush to write red scrolls in warm praise of the communist party and chairman mao for bringing them happiness after liberation. in the past, only scholars and poets wrote poems to welcome the spring. now many peasants in the hsiaochinchuang village have composed poems extolling the new society and expressing their determination to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and construction in the new year.

the cadres of the brigade and the subordinate teams were very busy these days calling on the peasants and asking their opinions. they discussed with poor and lower-middle peasants this year's plan for farm production.

wang tso-shan, secretary of the brigade party branch, was elected a member of the national people's congress standing committee at the fourth national people's congress which closed in mid-january. during the holiday period, he went from house to house to solicit opinions from the peasants and took careful notes. he pledged to rely on the masses more closely, make further efforts to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and serve the people still better.

BRISK MARKET

Brisk Market in Southwest China Border Town

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 14, 1975)

a scene of prosperity was reflected by the bustling spring festival buying and selling at pataho, venue of the traditional fair of minority nationalities from yunnan and kweichow provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

a new department store offers the customers a good choice from the more than 1,400 varieties of commodities on sale, including cotton, silk and chemical fibre fabrics, aluminium ware, wrist watches and radios. most of the goods are produced in the locality, the rest comes from shanghai, kwangchow and other places. for the spring festival which began on february 11, the local commercial department purchased over 90 varieties of holiday specialties from yunnan, kwangsi and kweichow to supply the miao, yao, puyi, yi and other minority nationalities.

following year-end distribution, commune members in a jubilant mood bought lunar new year specialties and commodities of daily use. the minority nationality special goods counters at the department store were particularly crowded. miao girls were choosing national costumes, pleated skirts and turbans while yao, yi and puyi women were buying silver head pieces, buttons and other silverware. the shop assistants cheerfully served their class sisters of minority nationalities who were the most down-trodden in the old society because of the reactionary nationality policy pursued by the kuomintang reactionaries.

wei fa-liang, a poor peasant of chuang nationality from the pataho production brigade, bought many things for the festival. he said the pataho brigade had maintained increases in its grain output and diversified economy for the past four years running. during this period, his family built a new three-room house and bought a radio set, new furniture and quilts and other necessities.

the fair is a big event in pataho, with a holiday influx of customers and visitors. in their holiday best, commune members of minority nationalities come by bus, on horse back or by boats loaded with fruit, sugar-cane and bamboo and wooden utensils for sale at the fair. they sell native products for their communes and what they made in peasant household side-line production. the commercial department purchases in 1974 were 3.5 times the 1973 figure.

surrounded by mountains, the pataho area has abundant natural resources. proceeding from the principle of developing the economy and ensuring supplies, the local commercial department helped the communes and brigades make an estimate of the wild animals and useful plants in the mountains and draw up plans for developing farm and side-line production. the communes and brigades started a dozen side-lines and provided the market with large quantities of commodities.

the thriving economy at pataho is in sharp contrast with the misery of the local people before liberation when they were impoverished by the deteriorating economy and soaring prices.

a leading member of the commercial department noted that growing production has made the market more thriving every year. prices have remained stable. he said the state has raised the purchasing prices for the peasants' farm and side-line produce and lowered or maintained the retail prices of manufactured goods.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Chinese Expert on Post-Liberation Bridge Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

"new china's tremendous achievements in bridge construction have made me deeply aware of the importance of the policy of self-reliance and the matchless superiority of the socialist system," says mao yi-sheng, chinese bridge expert, in a recent article.

the article reviews china's success in bridge construction across her major rivers -- the yangtze and the yellow rivers, and the rapids and deep valleys along the new railways built since liberation.

the bridge expert, who took part in the designing of important bridges after liberation, was recently elected a standing committee member of the national people's congress.

since liberation, three bridges have been built across china's longest river, the yangtze, which was spanned by none previously and known as a "deep chasm" between the north and the south, says mao yi-sheng. among the three is a magnificent one at nanking completed six years ago. the double-decker structure consists of a 6,700-metre double-track railway bridge under a 4,500-metre four-lane highway bridge, the one longer than the other on the approaches. by her own effort, china designed and constructed the project and produced the building materials.

on the yellow river, the second biggest in china, there are now more than 20 highway, railway and highway-railway bridges as against three dilapidated ones on the eve of liberation. the 2,900-metre yellow river bridge at chengchow has a magnificent structure.

the newly completed, over 1,000-kilometre chengtu-kunming railway has more than 650 bridges with an aggregate length of nearly 100 kilometres, about one tenth of the total length of the railway.

mao yi-sheng says that he was in charge of the construction of the chientang river bridge at hangchow before liberation. at that time, he recalls, the manufacture of steel girders was undertaken by foreign tenderers. construction proceeded slowly also because of squabbles between the bogus railways ministry of the kuomintang and the local authorities and the attempts by foreign countries to control the project and obstruct its progress.

under the party's leadership, mao yi-sheng stresses, all cadres, workers and technicians taking part in new china's bridge building regard the work as their own. through country-wide socialist cooperation, the projects have been completed with good and fast results. problems of science and technology in designing and construction were solved through the joint efforts of colleges and research institutes.

mao yi-sheng highly evaluates the creativeness of the masses. he says that three-in-one groups were formed by workers, cadres and technicians to tackle knotty problems in designing and building.

for instance, the chinese styled arch bridge with arched top flanges devised by workers of wuhsi in east china is a fresh development of the arch bridge tradition in ancient china. the style has been widely adopted in china on bridges for various use. since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, 12,000 highway bridges of such style have been built with a total length of 350 kilometres. this is an important technical innovation effected by the chinese working class under the principle of self-reliance.

in the course of bridge building, a large number of skilled workers and technicians have been trained, mao yi-sheng points out.

SPORTS

Preparatory Committee for China's Third National Games Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

the preparatory committee for the third national games of the people's republic of china has been formed in peking. the list of the chairman, members, secretary-general and deputy secretaries-general is as follows:

chairman: chen hsi-lien.

members: (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) yu sang, wang ta-jen, wang hsueh-pin (female), wang yueh-hua, wang shu-chen (female), wang lu-ming, wang to, yin tsan-chen, yin hsi-nan, tien wen-hui (female), tien wei-hsin, chu kang, chu pei-ping, chuang tse-tung, jen chuan-sheng,

an chien-kuo, hsu yu-ching, hsu chao-chang, yang tung-sheng, yang yu-wei, yang yen, li ching-chuan, li chen-tung, yu ying, sung chung, sung chen-yeh, chang tzu-shih, chang chen-ya, chang ming, chang wei-min, chen yu-niang (female), chen ming-shih, chen hsi-lien, shen chung-min, leng kuei-ying (female), ho cheng-wen, chou sheng-chu, chou mao-chia (female), chou hung-pao, fan shu-yuan (female), chao cheng-hung, chao cho-fang, chao pao-kai, chao hsi-wu, chao ti-sheng, chiang hui-lien (female), hsu chi-hai, hsu yun-pei, hsu chih-hsiang, ni chih-chin, chia tsun-so (female), chai chi-kun, tsaotanofu, huang chung, chang tse, liang ko-liang, tung shou-yi, chiang ko, han ching-chi, tsai hsiao and hsueh kuo-pang.

secretary-general: chuang tse-tung.

deputy secretaries-general: chao cheng-hung, tien wen-hui (female), yu sang, li wei, huang chung, wei ming, chao hsi-wu and chou ting-kuo.

China to Hold Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

the preparatory committee for the third national games of the people's republic of china held its first meeting here today.

it was decided that the third national games will be held in peking between september 7 and 27, 1975. the national games is to further disseminate and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line on sports embodied in his teaching "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", promote mass sports activities on a wide scale, raise the standards of sports and review the country's achievements in sports since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the national games will cover 28 adult events and 8 junior events. the adult events include football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, tennis, baseball, women's softball, handball, track and field, swimming, diving, water polo, rowing (sculls, canoes and oars), gymnastics, acrobatic gymnastics, weightlifting, shooting, archery, fencing, wushu (traditional martial art), cycling (road and track), chinese style wrestling, chess (weichi, chinese chess and international chess), ice-hockey, speed skating, figure skating and skiing.

the junior events are: football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, track and field, swimming and gymnastics.

the four skating and skiing events will be held in heilungkiang province at the beginning of 1976. advanced units in developing mass sports activities from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army will be elected and experience on the work exchanged at the games.

the games will be attended by 31 sports delegations from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the people's liberation army. the preparatory committee for the third national games issued a circular to physical culture workers and sportsmen in taiwan province and those among taiwan-born overseas chinese compatriots, welcoming them to form a sports delegation and attend the games in peking.

Third National Games Preparatory Committee Circular to Taiwan Physical Culture Workers and Sportsmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

the preparatory committee for the third national games of the people's republic of china issued a circular to physical culture workers and sportsmen in taiwan province and those among taiwan-born overseas chinese compatriots today, warmly welcoming them to form a sports delegation for the national sports meet in peking. the circular reads in full as follows:

physical culture workers and sportsmen of taiwan province:

the third national games of the people's republic of china is scheduled to take place between september 7 and 27 in peking. it will be attended by sports delegations representing all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country and the chinese people's liberation army. we warmly welcome physical culture workers and sportsmen of taiwan province to take part in this grand sports meet.

with this end in view, we hereby call on physical culture workers and sportsmen in taiwan province and those among taiwan-born overseas chinese compatriots

to form a sports delegation, which is expected to turn in its application to the preparatory committee of the third national games before july 31, 1975 and report in peking before september 1. the application and report are to be addressed to no. 9, ti yu kuan road, peking.

the preparatory committee of
the third national games
of
the people's republic of china

february 15, 1975.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Send Message of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders on Earthquake in Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, sent a message on february 12 to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai in connection with the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province, expressing sincere condolences to the people in the affected area. the message reads:

we learned with deep regret the news on a strong earthquake that affected the southern region of liaoning province.

on this occasion, in the name of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and the government of the people's republic of albania and in our own name, we extend to you and through you to the fraternal chinese people our deepest feelings of regret and fraternal solidarity as well as to the inhabitants affected by the earthquake and the families of victims our sincere condolences.

the albanian people, who are bound to the fraternal chinese people by unbreakable friendship and militant unity, share with them the sorrows caused by this calamity. they are convinced that the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the great marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung, will courageously overcome the temporary difficulties and, by putting into practice the historic decisions of the first session of the fourth national people's congress, march forward forever towards new victories on the brilliant road of socialism.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Send Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou En-lai on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 9, extending heartfelt sympathy to the chinese government and people concerning china's earthquake.

the message reads: "we learn with profound emotion and great sadness of the news about an earthquake which occurred in the southern part of liaoning province and caused great damage. on this sorrowful occasion, we, on behalf of the cambodian people, the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia and in our own name, convey to your excellency and through you to the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people our heartfelt condolences and profound sympathy."

Cambodian Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Chiao Kuan-hua on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, has sent a message of sympathy to foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, extending heartfelt sympathy to the people in the earthquake-affected area in the southern part of china's liaoning province.

the message reads: "on learning of an earthquake which occurred recently in the southern part of china's liaoning province and caused great damage, i, on behalf of the royal government of national union of cambodia, convey to your excellency and through you to the people in the disaster area, my heartfelt sympathy."

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here by special plane this afternoon after spending the lunar new year holidays in the democratic republic of viet nam.

among those accompaning samdech and madame sihanouk to peking were thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia; van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame van piny.

present at the airport were:

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry wang chen and liang feng;

duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun; and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh.

chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao who went to hanoi to greet samdech and madame sihanouk accompanied them to peking.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

a chinese government trade delegation led by cheng to-pin, a department director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here for canada by air today to attend a meeting of the joint china-canada trade committee.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Acting Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

new zealand acting prime minister r.j. tizard has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing deepest sympathy on the earthquake in liaoning province, northeast china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of new zealand may i offer deepest sympathy to the government and people of china following the tragic earthquake in liaoning province.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of Federal Military Government Sends Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending heartfelt sympathy on the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

"i have learnt with profound regret of the disastrous earthquake on february 4 in north east china's liaoning province.

"on this unhappy incident, i extend, on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of nigeria, our heartfelt sympathy to you, mr. prime minister, and through you, to your government and the entire people affected by this catastrophe."

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China Gives Premiere in Senegal

(NCNA-English Dakar, Feb. 13, 1975)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china, now on a friendly performance tour of senegal, gave its premiere here yesterday evening amidst the acclamations of over 1,400 spectators.

the premiere was jointly sponsored by alioune sene, senegal minister of culture, and wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal.

present at the premiere were: ousmane seck, minister of planning and cooperation idrissa fall, chief of the general staff of the armed forces; lamine lo, vice-president of the national assembly; moustapha niasse, director of the president office; and some others.

to the repeated warm applause of the spectators, the chinese acrobats performed 16 items full of national characteristics.

at the end of the performance, minister alioune sene and minister ousmane seck stepped onto the stage in accompany of ambassador wang chin-chuan, and shook hands with the chinese artists and congratulated them for their successful performance.

yesterday morning, minister alioune sene received and had a friendly and cordial talk with shen chien, leader, and tang yun-wu, deputy leader of the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Profit-Making Principle Brings Anarchy to Soviet Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

the all-round restoration of capitalism by the brezhnev clique and the extensive application in industry of the "new economic system" which puts profit-making in command have brought growing confusion and anarchy in soviet industrial production and enormous damage to the productive forces in the society.

in order to make more profits and earn more bonuses

under the capitalist principle of profit-making, the bourgeois elements who keep soviet enterprises under their control strive to produce more highly profitable products and are unwilling to turn out those which are less profitable, thereby aggravating the anarchy and confusion in social production and distribution. the soviet journal "ekonomicheskaya gazeta," for example, reported that the saratov enamelware plant originally planned to produce 149,000 small pots and pans in a year. but, because they do not produce a big margin of profit, only 47,200 were produced.

at the same time, the plant overfulfilled its target for production of big pots and pans which yield more profits and do not take much time. as a result, it is difficult for the inhabitants to buy the small ones they need. the same journal last year disclosed that, according to plan the karaganda metallurgical combine should have produced 198,000 tons of 1-1.8 millimetres sheet steel but in fact turned out only 32,600 tons. it manufactured instead a large quantity of 1.9-3.9 millimetres steel plate. this journal admitted that "any economic worker can cite dozens of such cases." in addition, many enterprises are not willing to produce various low profitability spare parts. as a result, many machines and sets of equipment cannot be repaired and put into operation because of the lack of spare parts.

a result of the competition to produce high profits items is a large overstock of certain goods. in a resolution of april 1974, the central committee of the c.p.s.u. had to admit openly that factories and enterprises in light industry "do not give due consideration to the demands of the population for their products" which "causes the accumulation of a large quantity of unsalable goods in the commercial network". in october 1973, the value of non-perishable goods left unsold in the soviet wholesale and retail commercial network amounted to 4,500 million rubles. the soviet press disclosed that the commercial network has large stocks of commodities left unsold which represent thousands of millions of rubles not being circulated. in addition, tens of millions of rubles are expended to store these unwanted commodities every year.

in the pursuit of profits after the "new system" was put into force, industrial enterprises paid little attention to quality. they do shoddy work, use inferior materials and turn out rough and slipshod products. in addition, rejected and substandard products are put on the market as "qualified" goods. the products of enterprises under the azerbaijan combine of machine-building for oil industry account for one third of the total production of oil machinery in the soviet union, but not one of the equipment sets turned out by this combine is up to the mark in quality. only 60

per cent of industrial products manufactured by byelorussia are up of quality standard. many products in the ukraine are "low-quality" and "the share of those up to state standards in the total output is very low". the first secretary of the communist party of estonia admitted that "losses caused by rejected and substandard products" of factories and enterprises of his republic "remained very great" and that "the proportion of standard quality products in machine-building and instrument-building had decreased". in georgia, over 200 of 400 enterprises violated the set standard of quality. only 1.4 per cent of products of enterprises under the soviet ministry of light industry are up to the mark set by the state.

under the capitalist principle of profit-making, cases of "artificial obstruction of technical progress" grow with each passing day. whenever the application of new technology affects the profits and bonuses of the soviet capitalist class, the application and trial-production of new products are rejected. according to data published by the soviet press, about two thirds of new technical items registered in the country every year are not put to use and technical inventions and creations cannot be put into force and popularized. for example, only 12 per cent of new technical items in the ministry of chemical and oil engineering were applied in 1973 and only 21 per cent of those in the ministry of building, road-building and municipal machinery were applied that year. the 1973 plan of the ministry of the machine-tool and instrument-making industry for the application of new techniques was five sixths lower than in the preceding year and that of the ministry of the automobile industry nine tenths less.

in order not to cut deductions from the profits, many enterprises make no effort to lower the consumption of raw materials and to improve production, thereby incurring enormous waste of raw materials. anyone doing otherwise finds himself in "trouble". 12.6 million tons out of 65.8 million tons of metals needed by soviet industry and the building sector in 1970 turned out to be scrap metal. on average, 30 per cent of metals used in the machine-building industry became waste matter. a number of enterprises wasted half of the metal they used. the ferrous metallurgical industry for years has failed to fulfil the quota for lowering the consumption of rolled steel. this alone accounts for the above plan consumption of 2 million tons of steel ingots every year.

under the "new system", soviet industrial enterprises are trying their utmost to reduce the production plan targets and do not fully utilize their production equipment capacity so that they need take little care to "overfulfil" their plans and earn bonuses. it is reported that the production equipment capacity of 75

per cent of enterprises in the soviet union is not fully utilized. the chairman of the state labour and wages committee under the council of ministers declared that "the utilization rates of the equipment of many enterprises account for 25-30 per cent of their designed capacities." the seventh 1974 issue of the "planovae khozyaistvo" disclosed that the productive capacities of 10,500 out of 14,000 enterprises which turn out basic industrial products have not been fully utilized. this amounts to a loss of 10,000 million rubles worth of products every year.

the anarchy in soviet industrial production and the damage it does are the inevitable outcome of the all-round restoration of capitalism by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, inherent in the economic laws governing capitalism. it means that the economy of soviet social-imperialism is being bogged down in an increasingly insuperable predicament and crisis.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Receives Chinese Consul Chen Chiang

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Feb. 13, 1975)

tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of zanzibar revolutionary council aboud jumbe received chinese consul chen chiang in zanzibar on tuesday morning at the state house and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnam Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Army Day Film Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1975)

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the unification of the people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam.

attending the reception were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; hsu pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of various services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. and other departments concerned kung chao-nien, kao hou-liang, sung cheng-chih, yao kuo-min, wu hung, pieh tsu-hou, fan yang-chun, wan hai-feng, chen chieh, and yin tso-chen, and chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam wang jo-chieh.

present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and colonel le thao, military attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of other embassies in peking were also present.

a vietnamese documentary film was shown at the reception.

PLA Unit Meeting on Anniversary of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

a unit of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting here today to warmly celebrate the 14th anniversary of the unification of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces.

attending the meeting were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and colonel le thao, military attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

when the vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at the camp of the unit in the company of yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, they were greeted by peking garrison deputy commander chung hui-kun and leading members of the unit with cordial handshakes,

while the other cadres and fighters of the unit beat drums and gongs and clapped enthusiastically to extend festival greetings to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the political commissar of the unit, chen hsien-ta, spoke first at the meeting.

warmly praising the heroic south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, he said that, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and together with the armymen and civilians in the north, the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces have held high the brilliant banner of determination to fight and to win and scored great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation after protracted bloody battles, thus adding a new page to the annals of the cause of national liberation of viet nam and setting a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the whole world in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

he said, the armymen and civilians of south viet nam are closely rallying round the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government. they are keeping high revolutionary vigilance and constantly exposing and smashing the plots and acts to violate the paris agreement by the nguyen van thieu clique under the instigation of u.s. imperialism; and they have won many fresh victories in defending, consolidating and building the liberated areas.

he wished the armymen and civilians of south viet nam still greater victories in their endeavour to push ahead the national democratic revolution in south viet nam and proceed to reunify their fatherland peacefully.

chen hsien-ta pointed out, the people and the armies of china and viet nam have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity in their prolonged revolutionary struggle, a unity and friendship established on the basis of the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has stood the tests and proved unbreakable. he said, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will continue to follow chairman mao's teachings and make further effort to enhance the great friendship and militant unity of the people and armies of china and viet nam. they will, as always, firmly support the just cause of the vietnamese people till complete victory is won.

charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh gave an account of the course of growing and maturing traversed by the various people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam. he said, fighting while engaging in construction,

the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces have strictly implemented the correct political and military lines of the s.v.n.n.f.l. and the p.r.g. r.s.v.n., and have overcome every difficulty in winning brilliant victories, making a decisive contribution in defeating u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression.

he said, since the signing of the paris agreement, the vietnamese people have consistently respected and thoroughly implemented all provisions of the paris agreement on viet nam. however, the u.s. government is still bent on pursuing its neo-colonialist policy in south viet nam and intensifying its aid to the traitorous, bellicose and fascist nguyen van thieu clique, inciting it to carry on the war in violation of the paris agreement. they have committed towering crimes against the people.

he pointed out, so long as the u.s. government and the saigon regime continue stubbornly to violate the agreement, break the peace and go on to make war, they will surely meet with due punishment by the armed forces and people of south viet nam and end up in utter defeat.

charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh warmly acclaimed the great friendship and militant unity of the people and armies of viet nam and china and expressed the wish that this friendship and unity would remain evergreen.

after the meeting, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms together saw a vietnamese documentary film and a song and dance programme presented by the amateur propaganda team of the unit. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms also visited a company's club, a sewing group, a food processing workshop, a garments factory run by armymen's relatives and a pharmaceutical works under the unit, and saw a military training performance.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Handball Team Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 14, 1975)

the yugoslav handball team played friendly matches with the tientsin and anhwei handball teams in the people's indoor stadium on the afternoons of yesterday and today in front of more than 10,000 appreciative spectators on each occasion.

vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee wang chen-tang, standing committee member lin chi-yu and leading members of departments concerned were among the spectators and met with djordje peklic, leader of the yugoslav handball team and players of both sides before the first day's match started.

the yugoslav handball players are tall and experienced. they are fast in attack and tight in defence, with a high scoring rate. the tientsin and anhwei teams were not dispirited in face of their powerful opponents. employing flexible tactics, they played actively and scored a number of beautiful shots. the players of the two countries gave full play to the good sportsmanship of "friendship first, competition second", which drew round after round of warm applause.

the two matches ended 44:13 and 32:15 respectively in favour of the visiting team.

the yugoslav men's handball team arrived in tientsin from peking on the morning of february 12. that evening, the tientsin branch of the chinese handball association gave a reception to warmly welcome the yugoslav friends.

while in tientsin, the yugoslav handball team's leader and coaches held discussions with the leading members of the tientsin and anhwei handball teams and exchanged experience with them. the yugoslav friends also visited industrial and commercial establishments, drove round the city and watched an acrobatic show.

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FAMILY PLANNING

Criticize the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Do a Good Job in Family Planning

by

the Party branch of the Huahsi production brigade of the Huashih commune in Chiangyin hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 5, 1975)

The implementation of family planning and encouragement of late marriage constitutes a profound ideological revolution for shattering the old and establishing the new and changing existing habits and customs. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have led the cadres and commune members in ruthlessly criticizing the reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Confucius and Mencius on the question of marriage and childbirth and the reactionary sayings in circulation in the countryside, thus further consolidating and developing the fruits of family planning.

Criticize the reactionary fallacy that "there are three major offenses against filial piety and the failure to produce an heir is the gravest offense" and firmly embrace the new idea of implementing family planning for the revolution. For a long time, the decadent idea of Confucius that "there are three major offenses against filial piety and the failure to produce an heir is the gravest offense" has severely hindered the development of family planning work in the countryside. We have organized the cadres and the masses to study the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman and criticize Confucius' doctrine of filial piety and brotherly subordination, feudal patriarchism, and the reactionary saying that "the ash of the grass cannot be used for building a wall and

a daughter cannot support her mother." Through criticism, everybody has been made to understand that giving birth to and bringing up children is not for showing filial piety to one's ancestors but for insuring that there are successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. Be they sons or daughters, they are all successors to the revolution. This has thus raised their consciousness in implementing family planning. The commune member Chao Jen-te has two daughters and he at first still thought of getting a son. Through the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, he discussed things with his parents and his wife and very quickly adopted measures for birth control.

Criticize the old idea that "females are inferior to males" and firmly establish the new practice of equality between men and women. We organized the others to study Chairman Mao's great teaching that "times have changed and today men and women are equal," recall and compare things and criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocating that "females are inferior to males" and the reactionary saying that "when the vertical stroke of the word 't'ien' (meaning heaven) comes out at the top, the word becomes 'fu' (meaning man or husband) and the husband is the master." In the wicked old society, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius had oppressed the women so much that they could hardly raise their heads. In our production brigade at that time, there were eight women beggars, fifty girls who were brought up in the family of their future husbands and twenty-eight women who became widows at an early age. Under the bondages of "three obediences and four virtues," the broad masses of women were confined to the circle of household chores all day long.

After liberation, the women have shaken off their feudal yoke and become masters, and obtained equal status with the male comrades. At present, there are three woman committee members in the Party branch and revolutionary committee of our production brigade. The women have leaped out of the small circle of their families to grasp revolution and promote together with the male commune members. Numerous facts show that women constitute a great revolutionary force and the woman comrades can do whatever the man comrades can do. On the foundation of raising understanding, we have also adopted effective measures to set up the new practice of equality between men and women. Politically, we vigorously train women cadres and women Party members so as to raise the political position of women. Economically, we resolutely implement the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women and have changed the old practice with women relying on men. Culturally, the girls go to the university just like the boys. The production brigade has run cultural political evening schools so that some illiterate women and women with a low educational level can receive cultural education. In family life, we advocate the new practice of encouraging the bridegroom to take up residence in the bride's family with man and wife sharing household chores. At present, some commune members who have already two daughters have adopted measures for birth control.

Criticizing the "theory of heavenly mandate" praching that "giving birth to son or daughter is predestined" and firmly embrace the materialist idea of believing not in "heavenly mandate" but in science. The ideological remnants of Confucius' "theory of heavenly mandate" form a great obstacle to the development of family planning work. In order to wipe out the pernicious influence of the "theory of heavenly mandate" and promote family planning work, we have mobilized the masses to study the relevant statements in Chairman Mao's philosophical works, and to criticize in conjunction with reality Confucius' "theory of the mandate of heaven," the idealist concept of history advocated by Lin Piao and the reactionary saying that "there is an allocation by heaven above everybody's head and the number of children one is going to have is predestined." Through criticism, people have come to clearly discern the danger of the "theory of heavenly mandate" and understand that giving birth to son or daughter is a normal physiological phenomenon and that through relying on scientific technical measures, it is entirely possible to practice family planning. They have thus raised their consciousness in practicing family planning.

Criticize the old concept that "the earlier a person gets a son, the earlier he can have happiness" and embrace the new idea of insisting on late marriage for the revolution. The advocation of late marriage is an important aspect in implementing family planning as well as an important task for training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have organized the young men and women to seriously study Chairman Mao's writings on youth problems and criticize the reactionary sayings such as "the earlier a person gets a son, the earlier he can have happiness." We have also led them to look back upon the disadvantages suffered by some youths who got married too early due to the baneful influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism in the past, so as to enable the youths to see clearly the danger of early marriage, actively take the initiative to conduct well family work and firmly practice late marriage.

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Cadres and Masses at the Hsiaochinchuang Production Brigade Take the Political Evening School As the Battlefield To Criticize the Old Ideas of the Exploiting Classes and Promote Family Planning Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 5, 1975)

(Our own correspondent) Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch of the Hsiaochinchuang production brigade at Paoti hsien in the Tientsin municipality have used the political evening school as the battlefield for mobilizing the masses to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represent the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline and the old idea of "valuing men above women," seriously carry out meticulous ideological and political work and implement the relevant policies of the Party, thus giving impetus to the development of family planning work.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch members of this production brigade have studied Chairman Mao's directives concerning family planning and understood that the implementation of family planning is a profound revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. In order to properly perform this task, they have mobilized the masses to emphatically criticize the "Trimetric Classics for Girls" which is soaked with the poisonous sap of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Led by the Party branch, the broad masses of commune members have used the political evening school as the battlefield, divided the "Trimetric Classics for Girls" into four parts for criticism in conjunction with reality. There are both destruction and construction. For example, they had criticized the feudal ideas that "females are inferior to males" and that "men are valued above women," and embraced the socialist new idea that "times have changed and today men and women are equal." They have criticized the reactionary "theory of heavenly mandate" advocating that the "number of sons and daughters is predestined," and embraced the new idea that man has to control himself and that the increase in population must be planned. They have criticized the ideology of the exploiting classes that "there are three major offenses against filial piety and the failure to produce an heir is the gravest offense," and embraced the new idea of practicing family planning for the revolution. They have criticized the decadent world outlook that "many sons and daughters mean happiness and longevity," and embraced the new practice of the proletariat. Revolutionary mass criticism has raised the class consciousness of the commune members and the masses and enabled them to clearly discern the line and distinguish the right from the wrong, thus giving impetus to the planning work.

In order to vigorously conduct propaganda work for family planning, in addition to the use of various forms to launch revolutionary mass criticism, the Party branch of the Hsiaochinchuang production brigade has also adopted the three following typical measures: The first one is to explain to the commune members the scientific knowledge of family planning and the relations between family planning and health in the political

evening school. The second one is to hold discussion meetings of different types in light of the thinking of different people and conduct ideological education in a manner suitable to the individuals. The third one is to organize the activists to go into the midst of the masses to carry out meticulous ideological and political work so as to give impetus to the adoption of measures for birth control.

While energetically publicizing birth control, the Party branch of the Hsiaochinchuang production brigade has also seriously implemented the policy of "equal pay for equal work for men and women" and other policies, and shattered the old idea to "value men above men." Under the leadership of the Party branch, the broad masses of cadres and commune members have, through study and criticism, clearly discerned the class origin of the idea that "females are inferior to males," and the whole production brigade has very rapidly implemented the policy of "equal pay for equal work for men and women." This has not only greatly encouraged the enthusiasm of the women for work, but also effectively given impetus to family planning work.

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Family Planning Has Liberated Women for Manual Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 5, 1975)

The Mok'ang production brigade of the Kut'ien commune in Shanghang hsien, Fukien, is in an outlying mountainous region. In the past, there was plenty of land here but little manpower. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade, the broad masses of cadres and commune members have criticized the reactionary fallacies spread by Lin Piao, Confucius and Mencius on the question of women, marriage and childbirth and the old ideas that "females are inferior to males" and that "men are valued above women." The production brigade has universally practiced birth control. The broad masses of women have been liberated from the small circle of their families and have brought into full play their role as "half the labor force" in the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Because the poor-peasant woman commune member Hsiung Hsiu-feng has practiced birth control and is not bogged down by children, she starts work early every day and is vigorous in her work. She works as many days as the male commune members and does not lag behind in any agricultural work. During the rush harvest and planting last year, she fought for more than 20 days in succession just like the male commune members. The woman commune member Liao Tzu-chin is the wife of the Party branch secretary of the production brigade. Owing to her heavy household chores in the past, she could not attend meetings or participate in study in the evening and she could only work for approximately ten days per month. When the production brigade carried out family planning work, Liao Tzu-chin took the lead in undergoing an operation for sterilization. At present, she is an animal feeder of the production brigade and she also energetically takes up studies at the political evening school of the production brigade in the evening. The woman commune member Lai Wen-nien suffered from heart disease and she could not work in the fields all the year round. In addition, burdened by two children she became very thin and weak. Seeing the many advantages of birth control, she also took the initiative in applying for sterilization. From then on, she has lightened the burden of household chores and children and become more healthy than before. She said with deep understanding, "Birth control is really good."

After the development of family planning, the Party branch of the production brigade has strengthened work for the education of children. At present, all school-age children in this production brigade have gone to school. The production brigade has also organized a spare-time literary and art propaganda team which actively works in the mountain villages and fields to enthusiastically publicize the new people, new things and new ideas and constantly develop the excellent situation in revolution and production.

- Our Own Correspondent

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PROFESSIONAL THEORISTS

The Ranks of Professional Theorists Must Join Hands with the Workers and Peasants

- excerpts from a forum held by the professional theorists of Liaoning Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1975)

The popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has presented us with this task: While bringing up and strengthening the contingent of worker-peasant-soldier Marxist theorists, how could we at the same time improve the quality of the ranks of professional theorists and raise their standards so that they could meet the revolutionary demands of the superstructure. Recently, we held a forum in Dairen and invited the professional theorists of the Liaoning Normal College to talk about their comprehensions in this field.

In the course of integrating themselves with the worker theorists of the Sairen Hungch'i Shipyard, some of the theorists of the Liaoning Normal College have received a profound course of education as well as accumulated considerable experience. Their experience shows that only in the course of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants to get re-educated politically and to study again theoretically could the professional theorists promote the transformation of their world outlook, strengthen their capacity for solving practical problems with Marxism and effectively and properly carry out work for the popularization and improvement of theoretical knowledge. This is the correct road for transforming and improving the professional theorist ranks. Published hereunder are excerpts from this forum.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor

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Hsü Chao-chün (standing committee member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Liaoning Normal College):

The comrades of the editorial department of the Kuang-ming Jih-pao have gathered in our place today to hold a forum. We are requested to talk about our experience and comprehension in our integration with the workers of the Hungch'i Shipyard and its contingent of theorists.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "The intellectual will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." Adhering to the policy of integrating the ranks of professional theorists with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists is actually adhering to the policy of integrating the intellectuals with the masses of workers and peasants. This is the correct road for transforming and improving the ranks of professional theorists as well as an important experience in strengthening the building of a contingent of Marxist theorists.

Everybody can very clearly see that our theoretical front is today faced with the arduous task of occupying the various spheres of the superstructure with Marxism. This is a great mission entrusted us by history. If the proletariat cannot triumph over the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius theoretically, socialism will not be able to win ultimate victory. Because of this, we must deeply understand the great significance of integrating the ranks of professional theorists with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists. How? Let us talk about it!

Professional Theorists Must Integrate Themselves with the Workers and Peasants

Wang Hung-en (secretary of the Party general branch of the Department of Political History):

I'll talk about the comprehensions of our department in organizing the professional instructors of theory to go deep into reality and to integrate themselves with the ranks of worker theorists in the Hungch'i Shipyard and other units.

The professional teachers of theory in our department were all brought up by the old schools. Some of them are from the old society and have been more deeply poisoned by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Under the impact of the revisionist line in education, even those comrades who grew up after liberation have, to varying degrees, been affected by the poison of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, they were seriously divorced from proletarian politics, from the masses of workers and peasants and from class struggle. Many of them used revolutionary theory not as a weapon for combat but merely as pure knowledge for transmission and a pure branch of learning for study. Some even regarded the grasping of theory as capital for scoring personal fame and gain. In this way, although what they studied and discussed was Marxism-Leninism, they truly knew nothing about Marxism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled us to understand profoundly the importance of the question of line and the truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We have studied over and over again the basic line of the Party and summed up the struggle on the theoretical battlefront since the

founding of the people's republic. Everybody is able to understand that there is always an acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the question of how to train the ranks of theorists. The focal point of the struggle is the question of in the likeness of which class should we bring up the theoretical talents and which road should we guide them to take. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the remolding of the intellectuals remains a question of major significance throughout the course of socialist revolution and construction," we have laid emphasis on the question of whom and in what way the teachers should serve. In light of their weakness marked by their protracted "departure from three things," we have adopted the method of "stepping out and inviting in," organized the professional teachers of theory to go into practice for tempering, to go to the right factories and to run the school with open doors, and encouraged them to integrate themselves with the workers as well as other theorist ranks. Meanwhile, we have invited more than 20 hardcore worker theorists to serve concurrently as teachers of theory and participate in teaching work and further strengthened the leadership of the working class over the school. This has greatly changed the state of "three departures" that had cut off the old school from the outside world and shut its eyes and ears, and enabled the school to communicate with society, so that the professional teachers of theory could come into wider contacts with the masses of workers, see things for themselves, get re-educated, make progress in way of transforming their world outlook and score achievements in way of studying actual problems. Many of the teachers have said with deep comprehension that only by taking root among the workers and teachers could there be deep roots and luxuriant foliage and only through steeling in struggle could steel be tempered.

Liu Feng-i (member of the propaganda team and deputy secretary of the Party general branch of the Department of Political History):

In 1973, the contingent of worker theorists of the Hungch'i Shipyard developed activities for the study of theory by subjects. For the sake of meeting this demand, we transferred ten teachers from various seminars to take part in the activities of the theory study groups of the more than ten workshops. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and following the development of study activities by subjects by the contingent of worker theorists, we again organized the teachers of theory in the whole department to pair themselves with subjects and take part by turns in the study activities by subjects of the Hungch'i Shipyard.

Hsü T'ing-chieh (a committee member of the Party general branch of the Department of Political History and teacher of the philosophy seminar):

We mainly adopt two methods. One is to regularly take part in each week's activities in accordance with the time and content of the activities of the workers' groups for study of theory by subjects in different workshops. Another is to "settle down" in the shipyard and become members of the workers' theory study groups, so that we can work and study together with them and help the worker theorist ranks to develop the work of theoretical study by subjects.

Naturally, integration with the contingent of worker theorists has also to go through struggle. At the beginning, some people were of the opinion that "this way of stepping out and coming in is too disorderly." They called for the establishment of "normal order." This was actually a reflection of the so-called "normalization" and "standardization" demanded by the old school in the minds of some persons. If "order" were established in accordance with the point of view of these people, the principle of making theoretical work serve proletarian politics would be negated and the orientation of integrating the professional theorists with the workers and peasants would be contravened. We carried out a resolute struggle against this. As a matter of fact, the separation of professional theorists from the workers and peasants stands for the pernicious influnce of old traditions of thousands of years standing, while the integration of professional theorists with the workers and peasants is a historical necessity.

A Good Opportunity To Get Re-Educated Politically

Liu Feng-hsiu (a woman teacher of the philosophy seminar):

The steps forward I have taken are not broad enough, but compared with the past, I am deeply touched. One outstanding comprehension is that integration with the workers and peasants is an excellent opportunity for the professional theorists to get re-educated.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "This question of 'For whom?' is fundamental, it is a question of principle." Since my participation in theoretical work more than ten years ago, I have never properly solved the question of for whom. In the past, poisoned by the revisionist line, I was for a long time caught in the circle of individualism, and every time I picked up the book or the pen, I would think in terms of fame and gain. My thought was devoid of content and my action vacillating. Although I had made some self-criticism in respect of this tendency in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it nevertheless was still reflected from time to time, and for a while my morale was low. Later, the Party organization discovered my problem, helped me patiently, pushed me toward actual struggle and encouraged me to join hands with the masses of workers. In this way, I learned a great lesson and truly drew political nourishment from the workers. In the Hungch'i Shipyard, I saw many members of the contingent of worker theorists who conscientiously persevered in grasping the revolution and promoting production. While striving to do their own work well, they at the same time brought their revolutionary drive and tenacity into play and made full use of their spare time to assiduously study revolutionary theory. What particularly impressed me was that some old workers more than 50 years old were "storming the stronghold of culture and scaling the pinnacles of theory" with deep proletarian feeling. They said, "We workers must occupy this ground of the superstructure. This is a task entrusted us by Chairman Mao and a mission given us by history. It will never do for us not to master Marxism." These words deeply educated me. The workers and master craftsmen were fighting for the sake of fulfilling the historical mission of the proletariat, but I was reluctant to part with my pursuit for personal fame and gain. In contrast, how wide the gap was.

Chairman Mao points out, "People must have a bit of spirit." The dedication of the working class to its mission, its enterprise spirit and its revolutionary spirit are a source of inspiration and encouragement to me. Faced with the formidable task of occupying the various spheres of the superstructure with Marxism, I am determined to comply with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to forsake the bad habit of alienating oneself from the masses, devote oneself to the people body and soul and closely integrate oneself with the workers, peasants and soldiers."

T'ien Chiu-ch'uan (a teacher of the history seminar):

I feel that the bourgeois idea of personal fame and gain is often expressed in the form of "private ownership of knowledge" among the intellectuals. In essence, this is a reflection of Confucius' rotten concept, "So with learning, emolument may be found in it."

I am a young teacher of history. In the past, I was more deeply affected by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and I invariably thought that by reading a few more ancient book and mastering a bit more historical data, I would be strong in something. When studying historical problems, I always "discussed history for history's sake," leafed through books and delved into historical data which had nothing to do with actual struggle.

In the engine repair workshop of the Hungch'i Shipyard, old worker saw my shortcomings, and he seriously and thoughtfully asked me, "Young fellow, why do we study history? It is for the sake of actual struggle! You cannot discuss history for history's sake and move in a circle among books. You must leap out and take a look at actual struggle."

The strong and resonant words of the master craftsman enlightened me greatly and enabled me to understand a fundamental question: It is necessary to truly establish the viewpoint of studying history for the revolution. From then on, I looked upon the process of integration with the masses of workers as a process for the transformation of my world outlook. I took the initiative to bare my heart before the masses of workers, and strove to bring about a fundamental change in my own class stand and thoughts and feelings.

Miao Chuang (a teacher of the classical literature seminar):

I share the view of Comrade T'ien Chiu-ch'uan. I have spent four years in the university and have been a post-graduate for three years. In the past, I always thought that although I might not be as good as the workers in practical experience, I was better off in knowledge. Recently, when making annotations for the "Anthology of Poems and Essays of Liu Tsung-yüan" together with the hardcore worker theorists, I learned a very great lesson.

There is in the Hungch'i Shipyard a master craftsman whose cultural level is not high. When making annotations for the poem "Broken Iron Mountain," he looked through such historical data as the "Old History of T'ang,"

the "New History of T'ang" and the "Tzu-chih T'ung-chien," studied the critical and chronological biographies of Liu Tsung-yüan, and used the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to solve many difficult points encountered in the work of making annotations. But when I encountered some difficult points and problems, I invariably "made a detour" and dared not touch them.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Relatively speaking, many so-called intellectuals are in fact most ignorant, and the workers and peasants are at time more knowledgeable than them." Practice has enabled me to understand this truth. I realize that in order to reap something from integration with the ranks of worker theorists, I must criticize the idealist conception of history based on "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," vigorously smash the thinking that the intellectuals are "wise" and be a willing pupil of the masses of workers.

T'ien Chiu-ch'uan:

It is actually so. The really wise people are not the intellectuals but the masses of workers. When the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius began, my knowledge of the significance of criticizing Confucius was inadequate. In the Works of Mencius there is recorded this saying from Confucius, "Was he not without posterity who first made wooden images to bury with the dead!" Based on this, I accordingly thought that since Confucius was opposed even to the use of wooden images to bury with the dead, this showed that Confucius was opposed to human sacrifice. When discussing this passage together with the workers and master craftsmen of the history study group of the Hungch'i Shipyard, I produced my way of thinking, but a worker immediately pointed out. "What Confucius dreamed of all the time was how to restore the slavery system. How could he have opposed the use of human sacrifice as provided by the slavery system? What he opposed was the use of clay images in place of slaves for burying with the dead. This showed that he was stubbornly upholding the use of human sacrifice."

Hsü Chao-chün:

The worker comrades have really hit the nail on the head by pointing out the vital point of the question. We should pause to think why although we have plenty of historical data in our hands, the conclusion we have arrived at is distinctly different from that of the worker comrades?

T'ien Chiu-ch'uan:

This is a question of stand, viewpoint and method. The workers and master craftsmen have a vivid class stand, rich practical experience and a profound proletarian feeling for Marxism. They are able to apply what they have learned into practice, and this is precisely where I am not as good as them. This explains that, as a professional theorist, it is really most necessary for me to receive re-education from the workers.

A Good Classroom for Conducting Re-Study Theoretically

Ch'i Chih-heng (deputy director of the education seminar):

Formerly I used to think that by going to the shipyard I could only get re-educated politically, but could conduct re-study theoretically. The facts have completely reversed my misconception.

When we criticized the "Method of Study of Philosopher Chu" together with the workers and master craftsmen of the revolutionary theory study group of the Hungch'i Shipyard, some teachers suggested that Chu Hsi's advocation of "gradual progress" was in conformity with the process of knowledge from the shallow to the deep and was quite rational. However, the workers and master craftsmen hit the nail on the head pointing out: The words and deeds of a person invariably represent the interests of a specific class and reflect the aspirations of that particular class. We must use the class viewpoint of Marxism to dissect the essence of the problem through the phenomenon. Enlightened by the workers and master craftsmen, we studied once again the relevant theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao together with the workers and master craftsmen, investigated thoroughly the social standing and political attitude of Chu Hsi, and realized that the "order" of "gradual progress" advocated by Chu Hsi was the "order" of the reactionary thought of the Confucian school. Chu Hsi wanted people to "progress" along the "order" of the reactionary thought of the Confucian school by reading first "The Great Learning," "The Doctrine of the Mean," "Confucian Analects" and "The Works of Mencius" behind closed doors. This is an out-and-out idealist line of "self-cultivation behind closed doors." The facts show that the shipyard is not only a giant crucible for transforming our world outlook, but at the same time also a good classroom for us to conduct re-study theoretically. The master craftsmen and the ranks of worker theorists are out best teachers.

Hung Yü-ai (a woman teacher of the political economy seminar):

I went to the Hungch'i Shipyard to fight shoulder to shoulder with the ranks of worker theorists and deeply realized that many theoretical problems which were not deeply understood at school could be readily solved after my arrival at the shipyard.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "If the intellectuals will integrate themselves with the masses of workers and peasants and become friends with them, they will be able to turn the Marxism they learned from books into their own things." The facts are precisely so. For example, although I have been teaching political economy for many years, I have never truly mastered the Marxist theory of surplus value. Each time I lectured on this subject, I invariably used a large number of formulae and figures to deal with the sanguinary surplus value.

Later, when I studied "Capital" with the master craftsmen of the political economy study group of the tools workshop in the Hungch'i Shipyard,

I noticed that many master craftsmen, by linking up the exploitation of workers by capitalists in the old society, had injected some life into the Marxist theory of surplus value. The master craftsmen cited the processing of 60-millimeter steel balls by the Went'ien Metal Works in Dairen before liberation. After deducting the production cost such as the raw material consumed, wear and tear of machinery and the workers' wages, the capitalist netted each day by means of exploitation the sum of 48 dollars from each worker. The daily wage of a worker was less than 50 cents, and they could only afford to feed on a kind of bun made of maize and acorn meal and preserved vegetables. From the ratio of 48 dollars to 50 cents, or the surplus value, the master craftsmen vividly exposed the evils of the capitalist system, expounded the fundamental antagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and criticized the criminal action of Lin Piao in restoring capitalism.

This incident educated me deeply. At present, through integrating theory with practice, I have understood more profoundly the meaning of what Marx said, "Since its coming to the world, capital is a sordid thing and with blood dripping from every pore from head to foot," and comprehended the great significance of the Marxist theory of surplus value.

Liu Hui (a teacher of the philosophy seminar):

I also have a thorough comprehension of the problem discussed by Comrade Huang Yü-ai. Integration with the ranks of worker theorists can greatly raise our capacity for analyzing and solving problems with Marxism.

As a lecturer on history of European philosophy, I always felt in the past that it was not an easy thing to link up properly the history of European philosophy with the actual class struggle. In the process of conducting study together with the group for the study of the history of European philosophy at the paint and varnish workshop of the Hungch'i Shipyard, I realized that the study of the history of European philosophy should likewise be able to serve the actual class struggle. For example, Lin Piao used to play up the "ideal state" of Plato and described it as the "foundation of the theory of the world state in the future." The master craftsmen thereupon studied Ideal State by Plato, analyzed the historical background and political motive of Lin Piao in playing up Plato, and linked up the "ideal state" of Plato and the "true socialism" of Lin Piao for criticism. They pointed out that the "ideal state" of Plato advocated that the state should be run by a handful of "philosopher kings" or "geniuses" with superhuman wisdom, and nonsensically said that the working people were destined to be ruled. This and Confucius' "theory of heavenly mandate" are imbued with the same spirit. In essence, this is also the "foundation" of Lin Piao's "true socialism."

This most profound study and analysis made by the master craftsmen greatly enlightened me. In the past, I always thought that I could only improve my theoretical level through post-graduate studies. Now, I have truly discovered that the path to improving my theoretical level lies in

integration with the ranks of worker theorists. Only in this way can I master this combat weapon of Marxism and raise my ability to analyze and solve actual problems.

A Wide World for Bringing the Backbone Role Fully into Play

Liang Shih-ch'ang (committee member of the Party general branch of the Department of Political History and teacher of the scientific socialism seminar):

I realize that in the process of integrating the professional theorists with the ranks of worker theorists, it is also necessary to boldly shoulder the task of propagating Marxism and effectively carry out the work of broadening and improving theory well.

When we first arrived at the shipyard, we felt that our world outlook was still not properly transformed, and that we came to the shipyard mainly for re-education. Therefore, we spoke and acted timidly, and although we were outwardly integrated with the workers we were not truly integrated with them ideologically. In light of this problem, we studied once again Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and realized that in order to maintain close ties with the ranks of worker theorists, the professional theoriests should "on the one hand assist them and give them guidance and on the other hand learn from them," and fully bring the hardcore role of the contingent of professional theorists into play in the struggle to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure with Marxism. If we did not sincerely and earnestly take part in revolutionary practice and identify ourselves with the mass struggle, it would also not be possible to bring about a change in our world outlook.

Having raised our understanding, we on many occasions guided and helped the shipyard to study works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, and held forums on the topic of the struggle between Legalism and Confucianism. This was welcomed by the masses of workers. By means of this practice, we gradually comprehended why Stalin said, "Only by integrating themselves with the working class could the intellectuals become powerful and strong."

Kuo Hsiao-mei (a woman teacher of the classical literature seminar):

Integration with the ranks of worker theorists provides a vast field for the professional theorists to bring their knowledge into play.

While studying the "Dream of the Red Chamber" together with the "Dream of the Red Chamber" study group of the tools workshop in the Hungch'i Shipyard, I studied once again the "Letter on the Study of 'Dream of the Red Chamber'" by Chairman Mao as well as the statements of Marx and Chairman Mao on class and class struggle, used the Marxist class concept and class analysis method to analyze the main line of class struggle that ran through the whole of the "Dream of the Red Chamber," and guided and helped the

master craftsmen of the tools workshop to deepen their knowledge of the class relationship of feudal society and the inevitable extinction of the whole feudal system. Together with the comrades of the seminar, I compiled such materials for reference as "Lu Hsün's Dissertation on the 'Dream of the Red Chamber'," "Outline for Guiding the Study of the 'Dream of the Red Chamber'," "Collected Materials for Reference for Studying the Problems of the 'Dream of the Red Chamber'" and "Table of Relationships of Characters in the 'Dream of the Red Chamber'" for the use of the Hungch'i Shipyard as well as other units including factories and mines, communes and army units, and for guiding everybody to apply the Marxist method of class analysis in reading and studying the "Dream of the Red Chamber" and to recognize the essence of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the study of problems in the "Dream of the Red Chamber."

Hung Yüeh-hai (teacher of the philosophy seminar):

At the time of propagating Marxism and properly carrying out mass work of the popularization of theory, the professional theorists must also help the Party committee carry out well work for raising the standards of the ranks of worker theorists.

When studying the relationship between the Legalist thought and peasant uprisings together with the group for the study of the Chinese history philosophy of the valve division of the Hungch'i Shipyard, I recommended the relevant materials for them and also brought up problems for study and discussion together with them. On the basis of unity of understanding, I again took Wang Fu-chih as example, and through using the impact of the major peasant uprisings in the Ming Dynasty on the ideological transformation of Wang Fu-chih, I strove by integrating theory with practice to explain the impelling and restrictive roles played by peasants' revolutionary wars on Legalist thought. I also wrote an article entitled "The Peasant War and the Evolution of the Thought of Wang Fu-chih" together with the master craftsmen of the study group. The master craftsmen of the study group reflected that through such analysis and study, standards had really been raised theoretically.

Huang Yü-ai:

Helping the ranks of worker theorists to keep on raising their theoretical level is a duty we professional theorists cannot shirk.

Apart from studying the problems of China, members of the contingent of worker theorists of the Hungch'i Shipyard also show an active interest in the study of international problems. They have conducted case studies of various phenomena of economic crises presently appearing in the capitalist world, such as inflation, decline in production, plant closures, unemployment and other problems. Confronted by these new problems, the worker comrades approached us for help. Five of our teachers went separately to the power, valve, machinery and turbine engine workshops to study with the international problem study groups, helped them master the Marxist theory on capitalist economic crises, and supplied them with pertinent information.

We have studied such problems as the root causes of capitalist economic crises, the salient features of the five post-war economic crises and the laws governing them. Meanwhile, we have also investigated the relationship between these crises and war, raised the level of Marxist theory of the ranks of worker theorists.

Hung Yüeh-hai:

Engels said, "Generally speaking, people who have received 'academic education' should learn from the workers much more than the workers should learn from them." Through this phase of work and tempering in the Hungch'i Shipyard, I have obtained a more profound comprehension of these words of Engels. In the struggle to occupy the realm of the superstructure, the master craftsmen's firm class stand, rich practical experience, painstaking spirit in study, and tenacity in combat have constantly impressed me and spurred me on. Rather than say that I have propagated Marxism to the workers, it is better to say that the master craftsmen have made me understand Marxism. I now deeply realize that it is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line that has integrated us professional theorists with the workers and peasants. This integration is not a "temporary" but a life-long thing. In order to make revolution, we must integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants, and in order to make revolution forever, we must forever integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants.

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GRAIN PRODUCTION

Perpetually Grain Deficient Hsien Achieves Regular Surplus

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 15, 1975)

coastal tungan county in fukien province, for ages perpetually short of grain, has become more than self-sufficient. by hard effort in reshaping nature, the local people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, have more than trebled the grain output of the early post-liberation days.

the county is hemmed in by mountains on three sides. there is plenty of river water but it ran from the mountains swiftly into the sea and was not utilized before liberation due to the lack of storage facilities. over 70 per cent of the farmland was under dry crops. but now, the many water conservancy projects put up by the people's communes have, by and large, harnessed the streams, big and small, and over 90 per cent of the farmland gets irrigation. instead of sweet potatoes, rice has become the main staple food. moreover, the county also supplies the state with large quantities of grain, peanuts and hogs. per hectare yield of grain reached over 7 tons last year as against 1.5 tons in the early post-liberation days.

it was the great proletarian cultural revolution that strengthened the cadres and peasants in their determination to bring about drastic changes and produce more, including grain for the state. in 1969, a group of some 60 poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technicians, led by the county party committee, made a detailed survey of the streams and mountains and worked out an overall water conservancy plan for the county.

one item recommended by the county water conservancy department was to invest in a new reservoir as an earlier project, the tingchi reservoir, built in the fifties with a storage capacity of 30 million cubic metres, could not irrigate all the farmland even in its own vicinity. but in the course of his investigation, the county party committee secretary chen kuo-ching heard different views from some veteran peasants. they proposed building a channel to the tingchi reservoir which could lead into it a rich flow of water. the party secretary accepted the proposal for, as was discovered later, this added another 30 million cubic metres of water to the reservoir. he joined the peasants and technicians in building the more than 20-kilometre long channel, and completed it in three years with only half the investment needed

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for a new, additional reservoir. a 1,700-metre long tunnel of the channel was cut through high mountains and dense woods, using simple tools and locally made explosives.

the experience of these builders was widely popularized until channels of the kind were added to the county's four reservoirs, each with a capacity of over one million cubic metres.

most of the cultivated land in this county is situated on hill slopes. to lift water up to the hilly land, the county leadership sent a number of commune members to learn to erect high tension transmission lines. many communes and their sub-units then built electric pumping stations by their own self-reliant efforts. up to date, over 500 such stations have been put up in the county.

in addition to the big and medium-sized water conservancy projects built under the unified plan of the county, many communes and their sub-units have set up smaller ones by themselves. the seaside hsilu production brigade, for example, has dammed the water from the hills by building a reservoir with a capacity of 250,000 cubic metres. the commune members of the tungyuan production brigade have brought into play their creativeness and built a variety of projects in accordance with local conditions. they have put up four sluice gates along a stream, installed pumps and dug ponds on the hill slopes, as a result of which they have been able to transform all their farmland into paddy fields. another brigade has in recent years dug a total of 3.6 kilometres of underground outlet tunnels, linking many wells with springs. its 80 hectares of farmland have become high-yielding fields rotating wet and dry crops.

the county now has 41,000 big, medium and small water conservancy projects, including reservoirs, ponds, sluice gates, wells and pumping stations. tney form a comprehensive irrigation system that can store, divert and lift water.

the local mass drive to transform sloping land is continuing. in some places, to turn a hectare of sloping land into terraced fields needs over 4,500 cubic metres of earth. with the same dogged revolutionary spirit as it took them to build so many irrigation facilities, the commune members are terracing fields and improving soil every winter. to date, about 13,000 hectares of formerly poor hilly land in the county have been changed into fertile contour-terraced fields.

Highland Prefecture Increases Grain Output

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 16, 1975)

a north china highland prefecture brought in its fourth good harvest in a row last year. the 13 counties in the prefecture produced a total of 900 thousand tons of grain, 320 thousand tons over 1970 or more than 500 thousand tons over 1949, the year of liberation.

only four years ago, some of the counties in the yenpei prefecture, shansi province, had to depend on the state for food grain. now all the 13 counties here are producing a surplus.

averaging 1,000 metres above sea-level, the prefecture lies in northern shansi province to the south of the great wall. a cold and dry weather, sandstorms and other natural adversities made it a traditionally low-yielding area.

since 1970, local cadres and peasants have deepened the movement to learn from the pace-setting tachai production brigade. acting in the revolutionary spirit of the tachai people, they used every exertion to build farmland improvement projects and changed the conditions in four years. the irrigated acreage increased 2.4 fold to 143,000 hectares; the total area of contour terraced fields reached 83,000 hectares, doubling the previous figure; 38,600 hectares of alkali land unsuitable to crop growth were turned into good plots, and 66,600 hectares of garden-like fields were created to give high, stable yields despite drought or waterlogging. afforested areas reached a total of 340,000 hectares and 160 million trees were planted along roads and ditches, villages and houses. trees are growing on 14 per cent of the land in the prefecture as against less than one per cent in early post-liberation years.

owing to the improvement in farming conditions, grain output in all the counties has grown at an annual rate of 10 to 17 per cent or even more in the past four years.

the hsiehtzuping production brigade in lingchiu county is a typical unit that has done away with backwardness in a short time. before liberation, the mountain village was so poor that of the more than 100 families here, over 20 were made homeless and about 80 people forced to seek a living elsewhere. after liberation, local agricultural production developed steadily and people enjoyed a secure life, but the brigade still had to get some food grain from the state up till 1967. in november 1967, a group of 11 poor

and lower-middle peasants went to the tachai brigade on foot to learn from its advanced experience. upon their return, the brigade had a heated discussion at which the commune members pledged to improve the natural environment as soon as possible after tachai's example. liu chien-chun, secretary of the party branch of the brigade, battled at the head of the commune members to improve the hilly land and provide dry plots with irrigation. the brigade increased its 1970 grain yield to three times that of 1965 and sold much surplus grain to the state.

with a short frost-free period, the sparsely populated yenpei prefecture used to gather poor harvests over wide sown areas. now many communes and production brigades have changed over to intensive cultivation. situated at 1,060 metres above sea level in hunyuan county, the shihyihao production brigade applied more animal manure to raise soil temperature and quicken the ripening of the crops. it acclimatized a fine strain of corn which normally required a period of growth of 150 days, 20 days longer than the frost-free period here. the brigade's per hectare yield topped 7.5 tons for 5 consecutive years from 1969 to 1973 and reached an all-time high of 9 tons in 1974, breaking down the conventional belief that nothing could be done about the low farm yields in the yenpei prefecture.

SHIP BUILDING

New Yangtze River Passenger-Freight Ship Built in China

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 16, 1975)

a large passenger-freight ship designed and built by china for the yangtze river has recently completed its trial voyage from shanghai to wuhan, capital of hupeh province in the middle reaches of the river.

the steel-hulled "tungfanghung no. 11" has a twin-propeller and three rudders. it measures 113 metres by 19.6 metres with a loaded displacement of 3,700 tons and can carry 450 tons of freight and more than 1,180 passengers. the ship is equipped with two 4,000-hp supercharged diesel engines which give it a speed of 28.7 kilometres per hour. the adoption of remote control for the main engines, liquid-pressure elevators for the holds and other up-to-date techniques

greatly helps reduce labour intensity for the crew and dockers. passenger accommodations are better than the old-type yangtze river passenger-freighters.

the ship, including its main engines, was built at the shanghai shipyard. the workers there displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in overcoming difficulties and did the job superbly.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Winter Health Campaign Launched in Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

peasants throughout china are in the height of a patriotic health campaign this winter. the campaign is launched in the revolutionary spirit of changing old customs and habits in accordance with chairman mao's directive: "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions".

in the course of the campaign, people studied chairman mao's directives on health and medicine, criticized the revisionist medical lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and doctrines of confucius and mencius, including "life and death are decided by fate". they spread medical knowledge for preventing and curing diseases and raised the people's awareness of the importance of health work. in many places, everyone now pays attention to hygiene and every family is kept clean and tidy.

some rural medical centres in macheng county, hupeh province, criticized the revisionist line of stressing treatment to the neglect of prevention and worked in cooperation with commune members to prevent influenza, tracheitis and other ailments.

the chienming people's commune in hopei's tsunhua county organized its members to treat garbage, night soil and weed in high temperature to kill germs and insect pests and prepare better fertilizer.

working on farmland improvement projects, people in kunshan county, kiangsu province, at the same time wiped out water snails. seven thousand people removed 200,000 cubic metres of earth with water snails last year, filled 10,000 ponds and expanded acreage by 31 hectares.

in the campaign, the role of medical workers is brought into full play. the 120 medical workers and 480 barefoot doctors in chishan county, shensi province, helped the peasants improve drinking water wells and latrines, treat garbage and improve environmental sanitation. barefoot doctors of lingyuan county, liaoning province, spread health knowledge at farmland improvement construction sites during work-breaks and treated peasant patients by indigenous medicinal preparations.

during the spring festival, chinese peasants paid closer attention to keeping food and drinks clean and to environmental sanitation. in shanghai's chiating county, 1,500 drinking water wells were all sterilized, and restaurants and canteens added air-tight processes to keep utensils clean.

POSTAL SERVICE

Postal Service in Tibet Today and Yesterday

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 16, 1975)

postal service has made big progress in tibet as more and more people's communes are being set up on the roof of the world.

by the end of last year, mail routes totalled more than 90,000 kilometres, covering 98 per cent of the prefectures and over 94 per cent of the people's communes in the tibet autonomous region in southwest china.

under feudal serfdom before liberation, tibet was virtually isolated from the outside world. its politics, economy and culture were backward. except in lhasa, shigatse and a few townships, postal service was unknown in the countryside, including pastoral areas.

after liberation, postal service in tibet expanded rapidly with the development of transportation. mail routes were extended to 90 per cent of the counties and 84.8 per cent of the prefectures in the autonomous region in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

during the cultural revolution, an upsurge of socialist transformation of agriculture and livestock breeding was unfolded in tibet. people's communes were set up

in most of the localities. this facilitated the development of rural postal service.

new mail routes were opened by postal departments at various levels in tibet with the help of the people's communes. so far the autonomous region has more than 1,300 postmen. they deliver mails to pastoral areas, mountain villages and cities.

the post office of the lonka county opened 17 new mail routes in 1973, thus extending postal service to all the people's communes and production teams in the county.

the extension of rural mail routes was followed by a big increase in the circulation of newspapers and periodicals in the countryside. by the end of october 1974, the circulation of the "people's daily" rose 170 per cent and the vernacular "tibet daily" 300 per cent over the 1965 figures. the circulation of journal "red flag" in tibetan translation rose by 30 per cent in the first ten months of 1974 over the same 1973 period. according to statistics, one in every 15 people in tibet now subscribes to a newspaper or periodical.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Havana, Feb. 14, 1975)

cuban president osvaldo dorticos this afternoon received chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba who is leaving his office, and had a friendly talk with him.

cuban foreign minister raul roa met with the chinese ambassador on february 12.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Chairman Sends Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1975)

colonel i.k. acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council of ghana, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending the deepest sympathies to the chinese government and the people in the affected area of the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

i have heard with deep shock and distress of the great damage and loss of life caused by the earthquake in liaoning province last week.

please accept the deepest sympathies of the government and people of ghana and convey the same to the local authorities and families of victims.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Greets Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

michael stassinopoulos, president of the hellenic republic, yesterday sent a message to chairman chu teh, extending warmest congratulations on his reelection as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

upon your assuming the duties of chairman of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, please accept my warmest congratulations as well as my wishes for the happiness of the people of china.

Greek Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

constantin caramanlis, prime minister of the hellenic republic, sent a message on february 11 to premier chou en-lai, extending warmest congratulations on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

upon your reelection as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, please accept my warmest congratulations as well as my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the people of china.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1975)

prime minister amir abbas hoveyda of iran sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 14, extending heartfelt condolences on the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

very distressed by the sad news of the disaster of the earthquake in the liaoning province. i would like to present to your excellency and through you to those left behind my profound sympathy and heartfelt condolences.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

italian prime minister aldo moro has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending warmest congratulations on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the re-appointment of your excellency as premier of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the italian government and in my own name, extend to you my warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for successes on your high mission as well as for further development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Banquet Honors Friendship Delegation from Yokohama, Japan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1975)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hosted a banquet this evening in warm welcome to the yokohama city friendship delegation with vice-mayor masanori oba as leader and member of the city assembly kazuo morishita as deputy leader.

vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu and personalities from various walks of life who had been to yokohama and other parts of japan were among those present.

proposing a toast, vice-chairman ma tien-shui said: "we are happy to note that shanghai and yokohama, the two cities facing each other across the sea, have been more closely linked together by a bridge of friendship since they were proclaimed 'friendship cities.'" "the people of these two cities have enhanced their friendship and unity in the common struggle to push forward the cause of china-japan friendship," he added.

in the new year, he said: "the people of shanghai will join the people of yokohama in unremittingly implementing the spirit of the china-japan joint statement and fighting together for the conclusion of the projected china-japan treaty of peace and friendship at a sooner date and for the further development of the cause of china-japan friendship. the people of china and japan will certainly remain friends from generation to generation." "we are convinced," ma tien-shui stated, "that no reactionary forces whatsoever can forestall the triumphant advance of the powerful historical trend of china-japan friendship."

in his toast, delegation leader masanori oba said: "in the past year and more since yokohama and shanghai became friendship cities, the friendly exchanges between the people of the two cities have increased steadily. japan and china are friendly neighbours separated by a mere strip of water. we, the people of yokohama, will do our utmost to make contributions to the fraternal friendship between the japanese and chinese people that will last from generation to generation."

he stressed: "it is the desire of the broad masses of the japanese people to conclude a peace and friendship treaty on the basis of the japan-china joint statement."

in conclusion, he wished that the profound friendship between the people of japan and china and those of the two cities would be everlasting.

before the banquet, vice-chairmen ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with delegation leader masanori oba, deputy leader kazuo morishita and all members of the delegation.

the delegation arrived in shanghai by air yesterday evening. they were greeted at the airport by vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and other local leaders.

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souvanna Phouma Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

prince souvanna phouma, prime minister of the provisional national union government of laos, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 10, extending the warmest congratulations on his reappointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the message reads: "we have learnt with great satisfaction of the recent decision of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china to confirm the high mission of your excellency as premier. i, on behalf of the provisional national union government of laos, convey to you and your eminent colleagues my warmest congratulations. we sincerely wish that people's china under the leadership of the new government will continue to march forward along the road of progress and victory, and that the relations between our two countries will as in the past develop constantly in accordance with the principles of pancha shila which was set forth in bandung."

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CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1975)

colin james moyle, new zealand minister of agriculture and fisheries, minister of forests and minister of science, and his party arrived in peking by air at noon today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry.

greeting them at the airport were minister sha feng and new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and His Wife Receive Chinese Doctors

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1975)

philippine president ferdinand marcos and his wife imelda romualdez marcos received on february 13 wu ying-kai and another chinese doctor and had a friendly talk with them, according to a report from manila.

the chinese doctors were sent by the chinese medical association to attend the opening ceremony of the philippine heart centre at the invitation of madame marcos.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Greets Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

major general habyarimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda and president of the committee for peace and national unity, yesterday sent a message to chairman chu teh, extending sincere congratulations on his reelection as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the election of your excellency as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china at the fourth national people's congress was an occasion of great satisfaction to us. i am glad to convey to your excellency, on behalf of the committee for peace and national unity, the rwandan government and people and in my own name, our warm and very sincere congratulations. i wish you success on the lofty mission entrusted to you. i am also convinced that the new year will be a year of happiness and fruitful cooperation for the people of our two countries.

with highest consideration.

Rwandan President Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1975)

major general habyarimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda and president of the committee for peace and national unity, yesterday sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending sincere congratulations on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your re-election as premier of the state council, i am very glad to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the committee for peace and national unity, the rwandan government and people and in my own name, our warm and sincere congratulations. i wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the heroic chinese people for showing confidence in your excellency once more. at the same time, i wish you happiness, good health and complete success in the accomplishment of your mission.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Economic Deterioration in 1974

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1975)

the central statistical board of the u.s.s.r. recently published a report on the results of the fulfilment of the 1974 plan of national economic development. despite the careful whitewash by the soviet revisionist authorities of much of the data in the report, analysis reveals that the economic situation in the soviet union further deteriorated in 1974. the number of unfulfilled targets in industry in 1974 was much greater than in any of the previous years of the current five-year plan. moreover, agricultural production again decreased by a big margin.

after bringing about all-round restoration of capitalism in the soviet union, the revisionist renegade clique has energetically put into operation the "new economic system" centered on profits, more thoroughly militarized the national economy and seriously damaged industrial and agricultural production. all five-year plans worked out by the soviet revisionists have ended in failure with the majority of basic targets not fulfilled.

by contrasting the production "achievements" in 1974, published by the central statistical board of the u.s.s.r., with planned targets made public by the soviet revisionists in the past, in those items which can be compared some 80 per cent of items in industry did not fulfil the 1974 targets set by the five-year plan. they include important products such as electricity, oil, natural gas, iron, steel, rolled steel, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibres and turbines. the soviet journal "kommunist" disclosed at the end of last year that "the soviet iron and steel industry enterprises failed to fulfil the production plans for the most useful varieties of metal products every year." the soviet paper "pravda" admitted at the end of last year that the "non-fulfilment of targets by certain enterprises in fuel industry", "will affect the satisfaction of the needs of the national economy and the population in the cold weather."

transport and capital construction also failed to complete their plans. sea-going and truck freight transport as well as railway, bus and air passenger transport also did not fulfil the 1974 targets set by the five-year plan. the situation in capital construction was more serious. the soviet central statistical board admitted that "serious shortcomings continued to exist in capital construction: a number

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of departments in national economy and industry failed to fulfil their plans for increasing fixed assets and production capacities" and "the volume of unfinished construction works increased in that year." the plan for the construction of coal mines was fulfilled by 70 per cent, that of iron smelting by 70 per cent, that of steel making by 43 per cent and that of finished rolled steel by 38 per cent.

in the situation of increasingly deteriorating economy, the brezhnev clique still clings to the principle of "guns instead of butter" as a means of pushing ahead the social-imperialist policy of aggression and expansion abroad. as a result, economic sectors such as agriculture and the consumer goods industry, which are closely related to the people's living standards, are bogged down in serious difficulties.

at the start of the current five-year plan the brezhnev clique promised once and again that "priority will be given to developing the production of industrial consumer goods" so as to bring consumer goods production to a level above that of capital goods. they pledged themselves to "provide the market with an ample supply of consumer goods". the first four years of the current five-year plan, however, shows that in none of the four years did the growth of consumer goods production surpass that of the production of capital goods. the 1974 growth rate of the consumer goods production was still far below that of capital goods production.

in the production of capital goods, the 1974 output of sets of equipment for light, food, meat-packing, dairy and fishing industries failed even to reach the 1973 targets. the targets for providing agriculture with tractors, grain harvesters and mineral fertilizers were not fulfilled. the number of grain harvesters supplied to agriculture in 1974 was even lower than in 1966.

the situation in the production of consumer goods was worse. it is clear from material published by the soviet revisionists themselves that the planned targets for cotton, woollen, linen and silk fabrics, knitted underwear and outer garments, ready-made clothing, leather footwear and granulated sugar went unfulfilled in every one of the first four years of the current five-year plan. the 1974 output of granulated sugar was one million tons less than the planned target. the 1974 target for knitted underwear and outer garments was fulfilled by 84 per cent, that of leather footwear by 86 per cent. the 1974 output of cotton fabrics and knitted underwear and outer garments was only up to the level of the 1971 planned target and that of leather footwear was lower

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than in 1971. the soviet paper "pravda" admitted last december that light industry, food industry and daily necessities enterprises often failed to fulfil their production plans, not to mention the quality of products. the soviet paper "izvestia" confessed that "in light industry, high-quality products only account for one to five per cent of the total output of various goods".

the soviet revisionist renegade clique's restoration of capitalism has been more conspicuously detrimental to agriculture where it has seriously damaged the productive forces. in the ten years from 1965 to 1974, there were six annual decreases in grain production. the 1974 soviet grain output was about 27 million tons less than in 1973, according to the soviet central statistical board data. the output of other major farm products such as sugar beet, sunflower seeds, potatoes and vegetables also fell. the output of sugar beet and potatoes was much lower than in 1968. the former was 12 per cent less than in 1973 and the latter 25 per cent less. the output of milk, meat and wool did not reach the five-year plan targets set for 1974.

the plans for consumer goods production were not fulfilled for many years running. how can the soviet revisionists make good their promise to "provide the market with an ample supply of consumer goods"? in 1973, the soviet union bought 20 million tons of grain from the west, and large quantities of meat, butter and granulated sugar to stock the shops. in 1974 it continued to buy such commodities from western markets. the soviet revisionists also squeezed a large quantity of animal products, fruit, vegetables and leather footwear and other consumer goods out of their "fraternal countries". just as the austrian journal "salzburger nachrichten" sarcastically noted: the brezhnev clique is making great efforts to enable the soviet people to cover western bread with western butter. in spite of this big shopping list, the clique is unable to provide the market with "an ample supply" of consumer goods. referring to the supply of consumer goods, the soviet central statistical board's report has to reluctantly admit that: "the population's growing demand for certain goods was not fully satisfied."

in spite of the increasing deterioration of the economic situation, the brezhnev clique still tries to present failure as victory in an attempt to advertize its self-styled "achievements". one of its methods is to play the figures game. although the soviet grain output decreased by a big margin in 1974, the central statistical board report compares the 1974 grain output with the average annual grain output of 1971 to 1973 when there were two big drops. as

a result, the 1974 output is made to look like an "increase". another method is to reduce the targets over and over again. for example, according to the report, the pulp-and-paper industry "overfulfilled" its target. but, in fact, major products such as cellulose, paper and cardboard not only did not fulfil the original five-year plan targets, but also the revised 1974 targets which were cut down by a big margin at the end of 1973. it may even be that the "overfulfilment" of the plan was based on a cut down of targets for these products in the course of 1974. the third method is to present failure as "success". since his advent to power, brezhnev has been responsible for agriculture. it is precisely this economic sector which witnessed six big drops in production in the ten years since brezhnev came to office. difficult as it is for him to account for it, "pravda" had the audacity to claim in an editorial last january that by "persistently carrying out" brezhnev's agricultural policy, soviet agriculture "has reliably become a highly developed sector of the socialist economy". these clumsy tricks, however, cannot be turned into reality nor can they cover up the difficulties the soviet economy is piling up.

CHINA AND YEMEN

YAR Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1975)

prime minister abdul-aziz abdul-ghani of the yemen arab republic sent a message on february 9 to premier chou en-lai, extending heartfelt sympathy to the chinese government and people concerning the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

i was deeply saddened for the tragic news of the earthquake which took place in yinkou and haicheng. i, on behalf of the government and people of yemen and myself, extend to you and the friendly government and people of china our heartfelt sympathy and condolences for the victims and losses of this earthquake. best regards.

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YAR Foreign Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1975)

abdulla abdu magid al asnag, foreign minister of the yemen arab republic, sent a message to foreign minister chiao kuan-hua on february 9, extending heartfelt sympathy to the chinese government and people in connection with the earthquake in the southern part of china's liaoning province. the message reads:

i was deeply saddened for the tragic news of the earthquake which took place in yingkou and haicheng. i, on behalf of the government and people of yemen and myself, extend to you and the friendly government and people of china our heartfelt sympathy and condolences for the victims and losses of this earthquake. best regards.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Hosts Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1975)

milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china, hosted a reception here this afternoon for the china visit of the yugoslav olympic football team and handball team.

present at the reception were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association; mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese handball association, and local football and handball players.

during their visit in china, the yugoslav olympic football team and the handball team toured peking, shanghai, kwangchow, and tientsin respectively, and had friendly matches with chinese football or handball players. the yugoslav friends will leave peking for home tomorrow.

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